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PITTSBURGH, PA.

THE FROST QUEEN'S COURT.

BY T. H. S. ESCOTT.

Where the chilliest moonbeams shoots its ray,
Far from the realms of the dazzling day,
Crowned with crystals of glitt'ring sheen,
She holds her court—the fair Frost Queen.

From the river's depth at her birth she rose,
Silently e'en as the soundless snows,
Bursting the chains of the stagnant tide,
And Winter smiled as he claimed his bride.

Her robe of snow flake, wonderful, white,
Than the lustre of diamonds gleams more bright—
Her jewels of ice, yet rarer gems
Ne'er sparkled in monarch's diadems.

Whatever is there, her palace through,
Moonlit, dazzles with myriad hue,
By Winter 'twas reared; more luminous far
Than mortal dwellings its splendors are.

Splendor and silence both are there;
Floats an influence strange through the chilly air,
Prisoning and deadening the life-blood's flow
In the earth's glad veins; while, to and fro,

The courtier elves, a glittering band,
Silently speed their queen's command:
There's a mystic power in her chilling breath,
For the Frost Queen's life is Nature's death.

Swift at her word, an icy spell
Seems on each living thing to dwell,
Enthralling the land, enthralling the flood,
Holding in death-like chains the wood.

She breathes, and the flowers they cease to grow—
She breathes, and the mill-stream fails to flow
The bosom of earth is in slumber bound,
There is death above—there is death around!

From her palace her subject-sprites proceed,
Eager the Frost Queen's bidding to speed,
Decking, as if for funeral rite,
Nature's corpse with their jewels bright.

On the dry dead branch of the withered tree
Their crystals they hang all silently;
The lifeless soil, in its shroud of snow,
They make as with diamond spark to glow.

And ever through Nature's wintry night,
Jewelled with splendor, cold and bright,
Proud in her beauty, chilling in mien,
She holds her court—the fair Frost Queen.

Radiance there is in that palace fair,
But 'tis not the light of life is there,
There's a mystic spell in the Frost Queen's breath—
She breathes, and straight it is Nature's death.

WOLF HUNTING IN RUSSIA.

BY AN EX DIPLOMATIST.

While with the English Embassy, a few years ago, I received a very pressing invitation from Count Potowiski, to visit him at his castle in the country, about twenty leagues from St. Petersburg, where he promised me some rare sport in hunting wolves. The castle stood upon a high eminence, commanding an extensive view of a level, open plain, which was the beginning of a wilderness that stretched away unbrokenly for many and many a league. It was on this open plain, now covered with a heavy incrustation of snow, that the Count promised we should have our first wolf hunt.

Armed with double-barreled guns and some five hundred ball-catridges apiece, the Count, a friend of his, and myself, set off one afternoon in a troika, a kind of sledge, for the place where we were to begin our exciting sport.

The troika is large enough to give ample room for three persons besides the driver, and is drawn by three horses, from which fact it takes its name. The horses, trained for the purpose, are harnessed to it all abreast. The one in the centre, the principal beast to be relied on, moves with his head down, and always in a trot, and is called the "Snow Eater;" while the two others gallop along beside him, with their heads loose, and are termed the "Furies." To manage all these properly, and keep the troika from upsetting, as it skims and dances over the frozen, glittering snow, up hill and down vale, requires a driver of great skill and experience. Ordinarily, the upsetting of this sledge may not matter so much; but when surrounded by a large pack of hungry wolves, it is certain death!

In such a sledge and such a manner, we set off, one clear, cold afternoon, for the scene of our exploits, carrying with us a half grown hog, which was to serve us for bait. We reached our first destination just as the sun was sinking in his snowy bed, and the full, round moon was rising to silver over the scene. Then the hog was taken out and attached to the troika by an iron chain, from four to six feet long, and the horses started forward at a brisk pace over the level, glistening plain. The hog began to squel, and the Count turned to me with a laugh.

"How do you like the sport?" he said.

"I think I shall like it better when I see something to shoot, and this screaching brute gets his sharp tones a little modified!" I replied, half-stopping my ears.

"You will have other noises to take off your attention presently," said the Count.

"Do you think we shall be fortunate in the way I asked.

"Give me half an hour" rejoined the Count, "and if I don't show you more wolves than you would care to face a-foot, then consider me your debtor for what you please."

After going some distance, our hog, greatly to my relief, changed his tune from his shrill ear-piercing squeal, into something resembling a mournful whine. The sun went down, and the moon rose in full splendour, pouring over the white, polished snow a brilliant light, that, by refraction, was rendered almost dazzling.

"Hark!" cried the Count, as a long, low, peculiar howl came sweeping over the plain; "did I not tell you so? There is the first answer to our complaining friend behind. And there again! do you hear?—there is another, and another!—we shall soon have work before us. See!" he almost immediately added, pointing away to the left; "there they come!"

I looked in the direction indicated, and saw, dimly in the distance, what appeared to be two or three small moving shadows; I looked to the right and beheld more of the same kind; and on all sides we now heard those long, dismal howls by which one wolf calls to another, and I knew they were gathering in force, and would soon be around us.

Our chained hog continued his plaintive cries, and the wolves fell in behind, and pressed forward, till they came up within fifty yards, where, for a time, their timidity seemed to hold them. As their numbers increased, which they did every minute—the beasts at times appearing to spring from the earth in a mysterious way—their boldness increased also; and they gradually grew nearer and nearer, snapping, snarling, and growling, and so frightening our horses that the driver had much difficulty in holding them down to a reasonable pace.

"Now then, gentlemen," said the Count, "let us begin our sport, and Heaven send us a safe deliverage from its perils?"

With this he fired two shots at the row of fiery eyes behind us. A sharp yelp followed, and one of the animals began to limp and fall back; whereupon the others, perhaps smelling his blood, sprang furiously upon him tore him to peices, and devoured him in almost the time it takes me to tell it. In two minutes more, the hungry beasts were pressing forward more eagerly than ever. I fired next, and brought down another, which was also torn to peices and devoured in less than a minute; and then the furious beasts again drew nearer, and in still larger numbers.

From this moment, the animals increased with startling rapidity. For more than an hour we loaded and fired as fast as we could, and for every one it shot, it appeared to me as if there were a half a dozen to take its place. Emboldened by numbers and a taste of blood, they pressed up closer and closer, till we could almost reach them, the foremost bounding around and snapping at the poor hog, which was now terrified almost to death, and exerted himself to the utmost to escape from their sharp fangs.

Up to this moment I had been so busily engaged and so excited with spor, as to give no thought of our own danger; but now, I confess, I began to feel very uneasy, not to say alarmed. Where had all these beasts come from, and what was to be the end of the gathering? It seemed as if all Russia had poured them out on the spot. There must have been a thousand—perhaps five times that number—for I could not count them. They had arranged themselves in the form of a crescent, the center of the arc resting on the hog, and the two wings reaching forward in the rear of the horses, which snorted with fear, and required all the skill of the driver to hold them. It was a wild, impressive sight, with just enough of danger to make it sublime. The heavens were clear, the moon round and full, the plain almost a dead level, the snow as white as milk, bright and glistening, with here and there a thin, light covering, over a hard crust, that flew up in fleecy clouds like the fine spray of a water-fall; and over this we were dashing with three fiery horses abreast, and a black rolling cloud of wolves to the right, left and rear of us, in the form of a cresent, their keen eye looking like so many little balls of fire. We were all standing up, loading and firing, the Count directly to the rear, and his friend and myself to the right and left.

As I have said, I began to feel somewhat alarmed—for I saw that should any accident happen, such as the fall of one of the horses or the upsetting of the troika, we could scarcely hope to get off with life; but I did not like to mention my fears to persons who had so much experience as my companions.

At last, seeing that matters were steadily becoming worse instead of better, and that, great as were the number of our foes, they were still increasing, I ventured to say, "Count, these ravenous beasts are pressing up very close."

"Indeed they are!" he replied, taking a quick, keen survey of the whole scene. "They are getting pretty well forward, too!" he pursued with an anxious glance toward the horses. "I confess I don't like that. What do you say, Paul?" he added, addressing the driver.

"My lord, I find it very difficult to manage the horses."

"Do you think we are in any serious danger, now, Paul?"

"I don't like to see the beasts creeping so far forward, my lord."

"Nor I, and I think we had better knock over a few of the foremost."

We now, by the Count's advice, directed our fire at the two horns of the cresent; but though we shot down the foremost with great rapidity, and continued to do so until our guns became heated, I could not perceive that it thinned them in the least, or had any good effect. We broke their regularity, and threw them into confusion, it is true; but this, so far from being an advantage to us, I fancied worked against us, by causing them to become bolder, and press up around us still closer.

"By my faith!" at length exclaimed the Count, in a tone that betrayed some degree of alarm; "we must get out of this soon, or the beasts will be upon us! I never saw so many before in my life, and I have shot till I am tired. Let me see. We must have fired three hundred times apiece; and allow me that only every other shot has been effectual, we must have brought down, say five hundred wolves; and yet they are here, closing up around us, more numerous than ever—a countless legion! One trip, one stumble, one tilt, and we are gone! How now, Paul, my brave lad—how are you going to get us out of this?"

ting them take a steady turn to the right so as to change the position of the whole body of pursuers at once."

"Are you sure of the animals?"

"I think I can trust them."

"And the troika, Paul?"

"I shall do my best, trusting to Heaven, my lord! I think the risk far less than riding as we are."

"Then save us as at your will, Paul, and look to me for a handsome reward when you shall have put us safe within the castle gates!"

The next few moments were exciting beyond anything I ever experienced in my life. The driver shook the reins, gave a peculiar chirp and whistle, and our noble steeds, as anxious to escape as ourselves, sped away like the wind. I fairly held my breath, feeling that a crisis had come involving life and death. Away, away we flew, the keen air cutting our faces, the light snow blinding our eyes, and the little troika bounding over the glistening surface like a gallant boat or the foam crested billows. I watched the darkening cloud of living animals, with lolling tongues and eyes of fire and saw, with a feeling of joy that I cannot express, that they were slowly but perceptibly falling behind; that we were gaining on them—inch by inch, it was true—but still gaining on them. If the noble horses could but hold out at this speed, and no accident should befall us! We were all breathless with intensity of feeling—the single chirp or sharp whistle of our driver being the only human sounds that issued from our party.

Gradually the horses began to turn, slowly turn, in a broad circle to the left, so as to flank that horn of the crescent. As we came gracefully round, so as in a measure to face our snarling pursuers, surprise and fear for a moment threw them into confusion. Impulsively they parted, and suffered us to pass their dense ranks and gain a homeward start before getting a clear comprehension that we were actually escaping and leaving them behind. Then, with loud, angry yells, they laid down to the chase, but were no match for our fleet coursers, that every moment widened the space between them and their foes. Oh, how I loved the noble brutes that were so gallantly saving us!

"Bravo!" at length burst in an yell from the excited Count; "bravo, my noble steeds, and bravo, my gallant driver!—this night's work shall be remembered to you all!"

His words of rejoicing were instantly changed to a cry of dismay as one of the horses stumbled, pitched forward and came down upon his knees, checking up his companions and almost hurling us upon their backs. The noble brute, as if he knew that death to all of us was threatened through him, made a tremendous struggle to regain his footing and pace, and with success, thank Heaven! or this tale had never been told.

In another half hour the ravenous wolves were left far behind us, and an hour saw us safe within the castle gates, uttering prayers of thanksgiving.

The next day we rode out upon the snowy plain, and found it strewn for miles with the bones of the wolves we had slain on that ever memorable night.

—A party of hunters had a fearful encounter with a full grown American lion, near the Belt Range of mountains in Montana territory, one day last month. The animal received seventeen bullets before he succumbed. He measured eight feet from nose to tip of tail, and was nearly four feet high The contest was desperate and protracted and several of the hunters received ugly wounds.

Tragic Death of a Negro Ravisher.

[Louisville Courier-Journal, Jan. 30]

A short time since, a negro went to the house of a highly respectable farmer living some six miles out from Owensboro, about mid-day, saying he was hungry. There were no persons about except the wife and children of the farmer, the former being engaged in cooking dinner for the farm hands. Food was given the negro, and after he had finished eating he asked where "the men folks" were. The woman replied that her husband was away from home, and that his farm hands were in the field at work. On receiving this piece of information, the negro at once arose, and, going to the door, closed and bolted it, then attacking the helpless woman, he overpowered and violated her in the presence of her children, despite her cries for mercy. After the black brute had committed the crime, he fled and got well out of the way before it was discovered. At the time of the outrage, it is said, the woman was enciente.

On the day following the negro was pursued, captured and carried to Owensboro, where, after a preliminary examination, before Judge Triplitt, he was committed to await trial in the Circuit Court. Judge Washburne, of Owensboro, was appointed counsel to defend the prisoner, and to him the negro made a full confession of his guilt.

Such was the indignation of the people, especially of the residents of the neighborhood in which the crime was committed, that there was every reason to believe they would not wait for the law to take its course, and acting on these probabilities, the jailer, Mr. Joseph Mitchell, secured the keys of the jail and put himself out of the way until he believed the excitement had to some extent subsided. On Wednesday night he remained at home, and between ten and eleven o'clock a party of fifteen or twenty armed men, disguised in long beards and mustaches, suddenly appeared at the jail, roused Mr. Mitchell, and placing revolvers at his head, demanded the keys. At the time, his sick wife and his mother-in-law occupied a room adjoining the one in which he was found. Seeing that nothing could be gained by resistence, and knowing that he had done all he could to carry out the law, he succumbed to the mob and surrendered the keys.

After obtaining the keys, the lynchers, for such they proved to be, at once repaired to the cell occupied by the negro. They found him secured by heavy chains, which they were unable to remove, and some of them went to a hardware store, and procured an ax, with which they managed to sever the chain which held him to the floor. They could do nothing with the chains about his leg and impatiently dragged him out, heavily ironed as he was, and taking him to a locust tree in the Court House yard, made ready to swing him from the same limb on which another negro paid the penalty of a similar crime some time ago. He begged to be allowed to "make a few remarks," but was replied, "Get up that tree, you d—d only redeel, we don't want any of your remarks." And with this they clumsily adjusted the noose, and compelling him to climb as well as he could with the irons upon him, they "boosted" him up some distance and then swung him off. The careless adjustment of the rope was such that the neck did not break, and the struggles of the dying negro were terrible. An eye witness declares that fully twenty-five minutes elapsed ere the twitchings entirely ceased. The body was not cut down, but was still hanging when our informant left Owensboro by the Morning Star steamer on Thursday. It was about four feet from the ground.

The name of the negro is not known. He was yellow in color, and was something of a dandy in dress. It is asserted he was from Jefferson county, and had but recently left Louisville. It is further alleged that he was a relative of the negro who was lynched on the same locust tree some time since. The lynchers were said to be parties from the neighborhood in which the outrage was committed. They wore no disguises except long beards and mustaches.

Funny Incidents in Georgia.

Many good things have been published as the sayings of Judge Dooley, of Georgia, but the following is new, so far as we know:

His residence was approached by a long lane, one mile and a quarter in length, leading through the plantation and far from comfortable on the burning August day of the incident. A neighbor possessed of more lungs than brains, rode down this lane, and, without dismounting at the yard gate, some five hundred feet from from the dwelling, he began to call aloud and wave his hat as if the house was on fire. Judge Dooley came out in great haste to learn the cause of the noise, and was saluted with, "I say, you haven't seen Mr. Williams about here to-day have you?"

"No" said the Judge.

"Well, that's all I wanted," said the fellow as he rode off.

Dooley waited until he was nearly out of sight up the long lane, and then commenced to blow a horn which hung in the porch; and when the horseman turned to see what it was, the Judge in turn began to beckon with his arms and shout for him to return, which he did at full speed. Arriving again at the yard gate, Dooley came out to him:

"Come up here, I want to speak to you."

So the man dismounted and came up to the porch. The Judge paused in his walk, and said fiercely:

"No, sir, I have not seen Mr. Williams, and hang me if I want to see him! That's all, sir; you can go now."

Judge Andrews tells us of another occasion, when, to use a Southern prase, he was "taken down," by one of his audience during a political address.

He was a candidate for Governor of his State, and was explaining to a large crowd, how his friends had pressed him to be a candidate, and that the office was seeking him, and that he was not seeking the office. "In fact," exclaimed he, "the office of Governor has been following me for the last ten years."

Just then a tall countryman in the audience arose and shouted,—"But here's yer consolation, Judge; you're gaining on it all the time, and it will never catch you!"

The prophecy was literally fulfilled.

THE TWITCHELL CASE.

Motion for a New Trial Overruled—Sentence of Death—Scenes in Court.

On Saturday morning George S. Twitchell Jr., convicted of murder in the first degree, in killing Mrs. Hill, his mother-in law, in Philadelphia, was brought from prison to the Criminal Court room of that city, and placed in the dock, with Carroll and Hart, both of whom are under conviction of murder in the second degree and manslaughter. Unlike them, however, he was provided with a comfortable chair, and he sat in the corner, presenting a profile to the audience in the rear. The *Bulletin* says:

Since his trial and conviction there has been little change in his appearance. He conversed readily, and without displaying any nervousness, with his friends, among whom was McCully, who created the scene when the verdict was rendered. The court room, at ten o'clock was not greatly crowded, as it was not known that the case was to be disposed of. But the fact became soon known on the outside, and by twelve o'clock, when the four judges took their seats on the bench, the room was crowded to its utmost capacity. A number of females were included in the throng, and these in common with the other spectators, manifested a deep interest in the proceedings.

Judge Brewester delivered a long opinion of the court, refusing to grant a new trial.

As the judge pronounced the last ominous words "the motion for a new trial is overruled," a silence lasting for the space of of one or two minutes fell upon the crowd.

District Attorney Sheppard at length arose and said:

"May it please your Honors—The courts having thus overruled the motion for a new trial in the case of the Commonwealth vs, Geo. S. Twitchell, Jr., who has by verdict of the jury been found guilty upon the bill of indictment which charged him with the murder of Mrs. Mary E. Hill, it therefore becomes my official duty in behalf of the the judgment of the law of now do, that in such cases made and provided, may be pronounced upon the prisoner."

Mr. Sheppard took his seat. Twitchell in the dock, arose upright as the clerk asked him:

"George S. Twitchell, Jr., have you anything to say why the sentence of death should not now be pronounced upon you according to law."

At this juncture, while everybody waited in silence for the answer of the doomed man and just as he was about giving it, McCully, his steadfast friend, who had been sitting close by the rail of the dock, uttered a suppressed cry, and sank from his chair a in a swoon. A commotion at once ensued. Many imagined that the prisoner himself had been overcome by the terror of his situation; the whole room lifted on tip toe to ascertain the truth. While some of the officers of the court shouted "order" and "silence," others of them hastened for water and made quick efforts to revive McCully. A minute sufficed to accomplish this and then all again was still as the grave. Twitchell had watched the fainting of his friend himself unmoved, at least so far as the muscles of his face and the bearing of his body were concerned.

He now answered rather indistinctly the call of the clerk:

"All that I have to say, is that I have been tried and convicted of a crime of which I know nothing."

He spoke no other word, but stood calmly looking at the judges.

Hesitating a minute—watching—with his eyes fixed upon the face of the prisoner—for any further remarks—Judge Brewster said:

"George S. Twitchell, Jr., the accusation preferred against you by the Commonwealth has examined with great patience and with an earnest desire to accord to you the fullest rights secured by the constitution and the laws. The jurors who tried you were accepted by you when your challenges were still unexhausted. They deserved your confidence, for no men could have heard your case with greater fairness or impartiality. You were ably and skillfully defended. All that learning, industry and eloquence could suggest was most earnestly urged on your behalf. The court was anxious to throw your doubt into the scale of mercy.

"Notwithstanding all this you have been convicted of the highest crime known to the law, and a most exhaustive argument in your behalf has failed to satisfy any member of the court that the verdict should be disturbed. This trial has thus demontrated that secret murder committed in the privacy of a home can neither be shielded by the absence of witnesses or the position of the accused. Although the victim may be dispatched in quiet, still every little drop of blood and every surrounding fact become in the orderings of Providence, a witness pointing with unerring certainty to the criminal.

"I shall not add to the pain of your present position by alluding to the circumstances of this case, but it would seem to be due justice to declare that your trial has been conducted throughout, with all the tender regard for life which marks the humanity of law. Whilst Mrs. Hill was sent to her last account without the opportunity for even one short prayer, the law has been jealous of every right which the presumption of innocence could throw around you. She has given you every opportunity to prepare for your trial, the right of challenge to jurors, the privilege of being defended by able counsel, the benefit of every doubt, and the advantage of reviewing all the rulings upon every point.

"When all this has resulted in your condemnation, she still in mercy, gives you time for repentance and for supplication. Let me recommend you, in all earnestness, to avail yourself of this privilege. Obtain the counsel of devout men, and approach with them the Throne of Grace. In fervent contrition and in sincere repentance seek Him whose mercy is all sufficient, even to the washing away of blood. And now it only remains for us to declare the judgment of the law, which is: That George S. Twitchell, Jr., the prisoner at the bar, be taken from hence to the jail of the county of Philadelphia, from whence he came, and from thence to the place of execution, and that he be there hanged by the neck until he is dead, and may God, in His infinite goodness, have mercy upon his soul."

VARIETIES.

—Out West they serenade defeated candidates for Senator to the tune, "It might have been." Cumback has been so treated

—It is stated that Mary Harris, who shot Burroughs in Washington some years ago, has now really gone mad.

—A man in St. Louis, recently got married on Tuesday, got the chills on Wednesday, wrote his will on Thursday, went mad on Friday and died on Saturday.

—A girl of eighteen was recently arrested in England for wearing male attire, who confessed she had worn it since nine years old.

—In Jackson county, Florida, court had to adjourn five different times on account of the black jury going sound asleep and snoring almost as loud as a thunder storm.

—A whole family was poisoned at Lebanon Wis., last week, by eating pie made out of canned pie plant. Most of the family were sick for several days, but finally recovered.

—"Died of ignorance," was the return of a Hartford physician to the Registrar. The case was that of a child whose parents did not know enough to follow his prescription.

—Many persons destroy their window sash endeavoring to remove old putty. This may be obviated by applying a hot poker to the putty, which will then readily yield to the knife and leave the sash clean.

—An intelligent and pious youth, with taste for a seafaring life, declined to ship in a brig or schooner on the ground that the New Testament declared that no man "can serve two masters."

—A Paris correspondent says Empress Engine still looks handsome at a distance, but when you come near you discover that her face is thickly powdered, and painted under the eyes, and her eye-brows penciled.

—The Washington Department clerks having failed in their efforts to get 20 per cent. increase of pay, got more modest and asked for 10 per cent. increase which was likewise defeated. Better try five.

—A French chemist has invented a new way of coating with mica glass for mirrors. It is coated with platinum, and becomes only thin layer of only a perfect mirror, but also transparent that it may still be used for windows.

—The American *Agriculturist* says the "blind staggers" may be arrested and cured by opening with a quill the small holes above the temple in the horse's forehead. It is the filling of these holes that causes the staggers. They can be found, two on each side, by cutting the skin open at the place indicated.

The *Gardeners' Monthly* says: "Should any of our fair readers find her plants, by some unlucky calculation, frozen in the morning, do not remove them at once to a warm place but dip them in cold water and set them in a dark spot, where they will barely escape freezing. Sunlight will only help the frost's destructive powers."

The New York *World* ordered nineteen tons of coal from as many different dealers in that city, and had each load accurately weighed. Only five were found to be the just weight—two thousand pounds. The other fourteen loads were all short from ten to two hundred and forty-five pounds—the average short weight of each being about seventy pounds.

—A young man while being married was shot down by the brother of his bride, on Thursday evening, in the town of Cornersville, Giles county, Tenn. He fell into the arms of the girl, who assisted by friends, conveyed him to a bed, where the marriage ceremony was finished at her request. In a few moments the newly made husband expired. The murderer escaped.

—The Easton (Pa.) *Express* states that a woman in that place during a fire in her house, seized what she supposed was her child and fled to the street. When the fire had been extinguished she went into the bed-room, and there to her astonishment found her infant innocently sleeping in its cradle, then and then only did she discover that she had been tenderly hugging a pillow.

—The suit instituted in New Orleans against the Ponchartrain Railroad, for $60,000 damages claimed for the benefit of the children of the late George F. Knight and wife, killed—the wife while getting her children on the cars, when in motion, and the husband in an attempt to rescue her—has resulted in a verdict of $8,000 for each of the four little orphans.

—An elopement in high life, no less than that of the spouse of Prince Putiatin, of St. Petersburgh has lately come to light. The noble lady, having fled in company with a major of the Guards, passed through this city, where she obtained passports from the Russian Embassy, and was last heard of at Altoona, near Hamburg. The Prince sent as many as 120 telegrams all directions of the compass, but as it appears, without avail.

—Two Spanish gymnasts now exhibiting in New York, perform the double trapeze, a feat of great difficulty. From perches at the extreme opposite ends of the building they launch forward simultaneously, sweeping through the air until they gain the middle of the arena, when they leap from one trapeze to the other, changing trapezes at the same moment. This change of base they perform first forward, then backwards, and then with an intervening summersault.

—A late number of the Effingham (Ill.,) *Democrat* speaks of a couple of fellows in that county that have been swapping women. It appears that at or near Mason a preacher named Dents traded his daughter to his neighbor, named Burns, for his wife, agreeing to give as boot between the daughter and wife $5,000. In accordance with this trade the husband left the wife and took the daughter off to St. Louis and the wife placed herself under the care of the trading preacher. After Burns had frolicked around St. Louis a while with the daughter they returned to Mason and demanded his boot money, which the Reverend old scoundrel refused to pay, and then Burns had him arrested for seducing his wife and the trial developed the above facts.

Weekly Post.

Pittsburgh, Saturday, Jan. 30, 1869.

THE REPUTED MOUTH-PIECE.

The personal relations between Gen. GRANT and Mr. WASHBURNE, of Illinois, are said to be of that close and confidential kind subsisting between intimate friends, which make the inference reasonable that the latter is the chosen exponent of the views of the former, who prefers in this indirect way to feel the public pulse and make known his leanings on some of the leading interests of the hour. If this be so, there is hope that the rapacious cormorants who are devouring the substance of the people, will find in Gen. GRANT, a stern enemy, whose power and influence will be used to stop their corrupt extravagance and waste.

Mr. WASHBURNE has lately made repeated exposures of the plundering schemes to despoil the public domain and deplete the treasury. He has "cried aloud and spared not" against the artifices through which near two hundred millions of acres of the public lands and some hundred millions in money have been given over to ingenious speculators; and he has lifted the veil from knaves in the Revenue Department who are filching from the tax-payers half as much as gets into the Treasury. On Wednesday he denounced Congressional profligacy when the Legislative Appropriation bill was before the House. He "declared that if the constituents of the members could know of their extravagance, he believed they would come down and run them into the Potomac. What were the figures of the expenses of the House? He would tell them. Capitol police, $65,000; clerks, $80,000; sergeant-at-arms, $6,000; postoffice, $20,000; laborers, $16,000; folding room, $60,000; doorkeepers, $44,000; clerks to committees, $36,000; pages, $8,000. Total, $335,000."

If General GRANT's feelings are in this vein, as is hoped by many, it is encouraging to the country, and auspicious of a change of policy in the Federal Government, from wanton spoliation to a proper regard to economy. The example will be salutary to the States, and reform may be looked for at Harrisburg, where, at present, the application of [illegible] so monstrous as to proportionally exceed the waste and pillage at Washington.

It is surprising that such criminal conduct has been allowed to proceed to the ruinous extent it has attained, and is probably owing to the fact lately referred to in Congress, that the Radical party has gathered into its bosom all the sort of men in society who resorted to the cave of Adullam, in addition to all the remorseless speculators and sharpers who are ever-ready to prey upon community under any sort of false pretences.

But strangest of all, is the general indifference to these depredations upon the public funds—this universal squandering of the money collected by taxation and stained with the tears of the poor. This must be owing to the popular mind having become callous to the whole subject, from the interminable repetition of frauds and tergiversations, on the part of so many official agents. Turning out one Radical and putting in another, has, therefore, rather aggravated than lessened the evil;—though equally insatiable, choking off an engorged plunderer and assigning a hungering one to his place, has been found not a remedial process.

General GRANT may change all this. We hope he will. But he will be compelled to go outside of the Radical party for materials. He must not trust to claims based upon vaunted *loyalty* and denunciations of *copperheads*, if he wishes to find sterling probity and fitting diligence for official positions. He must look to those who love the whole Union; who wish to heal all existing wounds; to blot out all remembrances calculated to excite enmity or ill-will; and who will earnestly use all their influence and talents in the restoration of a kindly sisterhood of States, between whom there shall be no animosity, no envy or jealousy, but only a generous emulation in the advancement of the common glory and happiness of the whole in one united Republic.

A DESPATCH from Washington, says:

The Anti-Masonic petition presented in the Senate yesterday, protests against Congress chartering such societies, believing secret societies dangerous to a republican government, and charging the fraternity with upholding slavery and instigating rebellion. The petition was referred.

What the Senate will do with this remains to be seen. As that body may be said to be the creature of Loyal Leagues, it would be out of character for its members to persecute whole descriptions of men because they belonged to *secret* societies. But apart from this, the charge in the petition is false and gratuitous; and it comes undoubtedly from rejected applicants for admission to the Masonic fraternity.

IT is now settled that BLACK KETTLE was a hostile Indian. He said so, just before his throat was cut—"to the tune of Garryowen"—coming up for that purpose to army headquarters, as is the well-known wont of Indian chiefs when about to take the war-path.

SOME SHAMEFUL RADICAL JOBS

We are beholden to several of the right honorable gentlemen who are making Laws, Senators, and Treasurers at Harrisburg, for many documents, and among the rest for the Report of the Auditor General of the Commonwealth. From this we shall select some figures which, when joined to a few facts, and properly explained, will make most interesting reading for the people who pay the taxes on which these plunderers have rioted, are rioting, and according to those fearless men, WILSON and STRANG, still propose prodigally to dispense.

WM. B. MANN'S JOB.

It appears by the Report above alluded to that there were received as taxes from Foreign Insurance Agencies doing business in Pennsylvania the sum of $220,392.76. It appears further, that the agents of Foreign Insurance must have required watching, and that virtuous officer WM. B. MANN, District Attorney for Philadelphia, was detailed or designated by law for that duty. Those who know this MANN, would not probably think he is the best possible man for the office. But, we find by the Auditor General's Report that

"For examining the books of Foreign "Insurance Companies doing business "in Philadelphia, for, 1867 and 1868 "$30,067.08 are paid to WM. B. MANN! Is not this frightful! Nearly FOURTEEN PER CENT for the whole amount collected in the State for a year paid for this unnecessary JOB. And further to show that if the job was at all necessary, to pay that sum was simply robbing the Treasury, we note that LEVI BIRD DUFF, Esq., the late District Attorney here, was paid $345,38 for the same service in this county. There is not probably over FOUR TIMES as much Foreign Insurance business done in Philadelphia as there is in Allegheny county, and the pay for needless examination is nearly NINETY TIMES as much. In other words, if MANN had been paid at the same rate DUFF received, for the labor done, he would have got about $1,370 00!

Can a party which authorizes and approves such monstrous deeds as this, be longer sustained by the people? [illegible] can a common [illegible] shamefully [illegible] endure the burdens necessary to keep up such a system of expense?

CHARGES AGAINST GOV. FENTON.

The New York *Evening Post* arraigns Gov. FENTON for corruption. "The old, old story is told again." The *Post* says:

Charges of a most serious nature have been brought against ex-Governor Fenton, lately elected by the Legislature as Senator from this State. They amount to this: that he was guilty of practices, while Governor of this State, such as an honest administrator of the laws would look upon with horror, and the very suspicion of which he would repel with indignation. These charges have been made from day to day in the *Commercial Advertiser* of this city, both during the progress of the election by the State Legislature and since; in fact, they have been persisted in up to the present time, and the ex-Governor has [illegible] again and again declined to submit the matter to an impartial investigation.

It is impossible for any public man to sit silent and passive under such charges without serious loss of character. It is impossible that accusations so grave should be hurled from day to day against a man in the high position occupied by Mr. Fenton, and never answered, without creating a belief in many quarters that the accusations are true. But the matter does not concern the accused only. He should justify himself, if he is able, as a duty which he owes to the State he is to represent in Congress. He should show the world that the State has not disgraced itself by electing to the very highest office which a State can confer, a man boldly and repeatedly assailed with charges of infamous practices, to which no reply is made.

This is his duty—but the question what the Senate ought to do if he neglects it, is one on which we do not at present propose to enter. We presume that the ex-Governor has friends who fully believe in his innocence, and it is for them to consider whether they ought to urge him to make it clear. For ourselves we know nothing of the truth or falsehood of the charges brought against him. If he were a private man we should not think of even alluding to the subject, but the character of a Senator in Congress is a matter of public concern, and every citizen of this State has an interest in being reputably represented.

WE wish MARK TWAIN would deliver a lecture for the benefit of the impecunious LINCOLN. She is in a bad way, and unless the mineral springs of Germany produce relief, will soon be in a worse one. In short, her finances are deranged, and she thinks unless she gets a lift, she will not be able to make both ends meet. We have great sympathy for poor widows and have frequently made successful appeals in their behalf, but we don't feel like weeping ourselves away for MARY, who has one hundred thousand dollars of an estate left. That is more than she was used to, and really it strikes us, a poor delicate female, if she is a widow, might get along on the interest of this amount notwithstanding she is in Germany. The truth we suspect is, that MRS. LINCOLN is a little vindictive, she knew how much money was fetched from the public treasury by pleasant-faced plunders in her husband's official term, who turned to her the cold shoulder when she was bereft of the powers to serve them. Her visits to New York to sell her jewelry and clothing was not for the money they would yield, but to impress those she knew had made fortunes out of the government contracts, with the necessity of coming down handsomely. They laughed at her, and she now demands a pension from Uncle SAM because she is the widow of a deceased President, and Vichy water is very dear.

LIST OF RADICAL LEADERS.

Who are Accused by Their Fellow-Partisans of Taking and Assisting to Take the People's Money Without Law, or by Rascally Law Pretences.

WM. H. SEWARD, who is *said by Radicals to have* $200,000 *of the Alaska fund.*

General BANKS, similarly accused, for a similar sum, by the same.

General B. F. BUTLER, similarly accused, and also a like charge for procuring legislation for a man named PERKINS.

REUBEN E. FENTON, late Governor of New York, just elected Senator—his Radical compeers say that they can prove him guilty of speculations that will keep him out of the Senate.

Messrs. GEO. WILSON and —— STRANG charged by the *Commercial* with robbing the Treasury to pay hangers-on.

☞This list will be extended and improved. No Democrat has been thus accused since CAMERON and rngades like him have left the party.

WORKINGMEN'S ASSOCIATIONS everywhere should encourage the system of apprenticeship for a stated term of years. This has been abandoned, in cities at least, mainly because employers will not take charge of apprentices and also because organizations forbid the employment of a greater number in each establishment than they choose to stipulate. Inferior workmen, and those who had served but a short time could emigrate, attach themselves to a Trades' Union, without any test as to their capacity being necessary, and thus endorsed, secure as good wages as the most skilled. Mechanics are suffering from this, and a return to the old system is urged in many quarters. The high price of boarding and clothing in cities has deprived them, for years, of the healthful element which originally came to us from the country, and it must remain so until some provision is made to afford a remedy. We should like to see tested a Young Mechanic's Home, where boys learning trades could have boarding and shelter at reasonable rates, and attention paid to their mental and moral improvement, which could be accomplished by making it obligatory to pass their evenings within the institution, at which time they could have the advantage of instruction. Employers have no responsibility for the acts or hours of their employees after the day's labor has ceased, and herein lies the mischief. An institution such as we speak could be made entirely self sustaining, if it were once started. The Trades' Union could readily do it, and we are not without hope that some effort will be made in that direction. There are plenty of people competent to manage successfully [illegible] would be of lasting service to the youth and society.

MAYOR BRUSH will enter into office on Monday next. Elsewhere he announces his police force. It will be observed that many efficient officers of the old force have been shelved to make room for new candidates. In making his appointments, however, the Mayor used much care, and where the applicant was a Republican and of good moral character and standing in the community, he was given the preference over a Democrat.—*Gazette.*

When Mayor BLACKMORE made his appointments he did not enquire the political standing of the applicant; he invited other tests, and we be believe his force was about equally divided in political sentiments, but then Mr. BLACKMORE was a Democrat, and Mr. BRUSH is a Republican Radical. He discharges, according to the *Gazette*, efficient officers of the old force to make room for some bummers who had worked for him. Had Mr. BLACKMORE surrounded himself with friends instead of political enemies, he might have been re-elected.

Doubtless, some whites are mentally and morally superior to some blacks. But the converse of the proposition is just as true. Even the *Post* with all its acknowledged ability and uprightness, will hardly boast that in these prime particulars it surpasses Mr. Frederick Douglass.—*Gazette*

If, in the enlightened Kingdom of Dahommey, Mr. F. D. were offered by one of the Court Journals, as an example of the intelligence of the white race would it not be objected against him, that he was a hybrid with nearly as much black as white blood in his veins, and might with nearly equal propriety be used by white barbarians to measure the mental strength of the black Africans?

THE ice men are considerably exercised, as the season passes, about a sufficient supply. The same condition of things exists along the great lakes, and ice men are prospecting among the small lakes in Northern Wisconsin. A short supply of indifferent ice may be secured February in this region, but much anxiety is entertained in regard to it, as it is a matter in which the public is deeply interested.

GEN. KILPATRICK in his recent letter to General BUTLER on the question of consolidating the South American Missions, said the people of Chili were so grieved at the death of LINCOLN that *Te Deums* were sung in all the churches. This being an anthem of joy, either the people were not very sorry or KILPATRICK didn't know what he was writing about. How is it?

NATURE WILL UNMASK HYPOCRITES.

Although the colored troops fought nobly, which entitled them to vote, they can't attend the Inauguration Ball. Though Republican newspapers and orators distribute a great deal of cheap talk about the political and social equality of the black man, they refuse to put it in practice, whenever the test is offered. When the dusky MENARD, of Louisiana, presented his credentials to Congress and asked admission, he was refused, although he was as much entitled to his seat as any other scalawag who went South to get an office. The Republican party went back upon its teachings. MACK, of the *Enquirer*, tells us all about the Ball, and exhibits still further the scandalous hypocrisy of the Radicals, in the profession of their belief that there is no inherent difference in races, and that the line of separation is formed upon nothing but an unreasonable prejudice against color:

General Grant has made a flank movement upon one of the "knottiest" of the equal rights problems by his refusal to participate in an inauguration ball—that refusal being equivalent, of course, to an abandonment of the project. So now it is given out that there is to be no ball on the 4th of March, and the object of this paragraph is to explain why. It will be remembered that some time ago I published, in one of my letters, a paragraph to the effect that one of the Radicals who had charge of the preliminary arrangements (it was Schenck, if I am not mistaken,) had said in private conversation that "no d—d niggers" would be admitted to participate in the fashions and festivities of that historic occasion. A few days afterward I met a Democratic friend, who inquired of me my authority for the statement. I gave it to him, and with other proofs that I had not misstated the designs of the Radicals to exclude the negroes, nor their fears that the negroes would need special exclusion to keep them out. While we were conversing on the subject, I remarked that something ought to be done to make an issue on the question as between the Radicals and their colored friends, and that the ball-room would be a better place than the Supreme Court to determine whether all men were born free and equal, as we have been so often informed of late by Congressional bills and resolutions.

The next thing was to get a few colored gentlemen and ladies who would be willing to go to the ball after the Radical leaders had expressed their desire to keep them out. It was finally agreed that two hundred dollars should be raised by private subscription for the purchase of twenty tickets, which would admit twenty dusky gents and forty dusky ladies. It was found impossible to get a sufficient number of the right kind of colored persons in Washington who were willing to go—for the tickets were to be given only to those of dignified bearing, who could dress well and dance well, and who, in addition, knew their rights and would maintain them, and not be shoved into a corner, or made to form "sets," by themselves in the merry dance. An individual was found, however, who was willing to go to Philadelphia or Baltimore, select the required number from the aristocratic colored circles, and guarantee their appearance in full dress at the ball-room. Unfortunately, however, just at this stage of the proceedings, some of the Radicals got wind of the programme, and very soon Grant was informed of a "copperhead plot to get niggers into the inauguration ball." What followed is well known. Grant wrote a letter protesting against the ball, and the idea of celebrating [illegible] been abandoned.

The above is the truth, the whole truth, and nothing but the truth about this matter. I should not have referred to it, perhaps, but for insane rumors, of a "copperhead conspiracy to break up the ball." There has been no conspiracy about it, but only a determination to test the sincerity of the Radical professions of love for the negro, and belief in the doctrine of perfect equality. The ball was to have been gotten up as a public affair, and the proceeds devoted to the Lincoln Monument Association. Call you an attempt to add $200 to the funds a "copperhead conspiracy?" It is a penal offense to exclude a negro from a sleeping-car or a hotel—and why should it be a "conspiracy" to send one or twenty negroes to a Radical ball? According to the laws of Congress the negroes are the "governing class" in the South, and yet a philanthropic movement to enable a few of them to dance at the inauguration of Grant and Colfax is branded as a "copperhead conspiracy." Did any one ever hear of the like before?

QUITE an interesting discussion took place in the House yesterday on the subject of pensions to widows of deceased soldiers. The conviction seems to be gaining ground that in order to avoid abuses, as well as extend the charity of the Government, the pension should not cease with the marriage of the widow. The tendency, according to Mr. Perham, for women enjoying pensions to conceal their marriages or live in concubinage rather than forfeit their right to the government donation, calls for a readjustment of the laws relating to the matter. —*Phila. Press.*

In nearly every case where the widows of soldiers marry again, having a family of children, the step father drives them from the house to seek their living elsewhere, considering them a burden, the mother being deprived of her pension is helpless to assist. The cruelty practiced in this direction is more extended than most people imagine, and demands the attention of those who are looking to a readjustment of the pension laws.

ELISHA IS A "RAVEN."

ELISHA W. DAVIS made his pile in "ile," and never lost anything by being a member of the Legislature, without it was his temper, about which nobody cares much. He writes a card, foolish man, to the *Gazette*, to which that paper rejoins:

In the letter from Mr. E. W. Davis, which we publish elsewhere, he writes like a gentleman. In his speech in the House, of which we give a telegraphic synopsis, he talked like a blackguard in a pothouse, instead of a worthy member of a deliberative assembly.

ELISHA can put that in his pipe and smoke it, for there is plenty more coming.

WE need not reiterate how gratified we are in recording the approval of the press in regard to General CASS for Governor. From every quarter there is renewed evidence of a desire to make him the standard bearer in the next campaign, and there is manifested the greatest confidence in his integrity and ability.

WHITHER DO WE TEND?

The way the Radical officials are everywhere rioting in plunder and spoils, surpasses all examples of profligacy to be found in history, ancient or modern. In Congress, in the State Legislatures, in the Revenue Department, the same venality presents itself. WASHBURNE and JENCKES have made startling disclosures in various directions. The Alaska job has sore places yet to be exposed, affecting many lofty characters, notwithstanding the effort of a Congressional Committee to white-wash it. The waste and extravagance of Congress, the Pacific and other railroad jobs, the pilferings at Harrisburg, the MANN and other jobs there, are scandalous to the age in which we live, and show the almost universal conduct of the Radical office-holders to be more in the manner of thieves who have got possession of a house than of public agents in the faithful discharge of prescribed duties. Indeed, they seem to be a sort of people who proceed as if they thought that men may deceive without fraud, rob without injustice, and overturn everything without punishment. What hope is there that such men will not be purchased by the bondholders to put eight hundred millions into their pockets under the false plea, that good faith demands the payment of gold for depreciated paper, burrowed?

These are the sharpers who cry loudest for manhood suffrage, and would pollute the ballot-box with an infusion of the lowest ignorance that they may continue to control its decisions in their own mercenary interests. Are not these strange things evidences of a social demoralization portending the near end of our free government? Can even its forms be maintained much longer, if this mournful decadence continues? Are there not sufficient causes for serious apprehensions, to arouse the earnest attention of the virtuous and the good, and to call for their interference to arrest, if possible, this downward tendency of pilblic affairs?

Men are qualified for civil liberty in proportion to their disposition to put moral chains upon their own appetites; in proportion as their love to justice is above their rapacity; in proportion as their soundness and sobriety of understanding is above their vanity and presumption; in proportion as they are more disposed to listen to the counsels of the wise and good in preference to the flattery of knaves. Society, says MONTESQUIEU, cannot exist unless a controlling power upon will and appetite be placed somewhere, and the less of it there is within, the more there must be without. It is ordained in the eternal constitution of things that men of intemperate minds and venal natures cannot [illegible] such men. Their passions and corruptions forge their fetters.

ELEGANT EXTRACTS.

"The leading member of Assembly in the St. Lawrence delegation represented Fenton in caucus with a pocket full of greenbacks."

"Washington went to Albany united for Morgan, but was divided by promising a place on the *Railroad Committee* to Mr. Baker."

"Erie was also divided; at one time it was a unit for Morgan, but persons familiar with the unwritten history of the Senatorial fight, make no bones in intimating that *solid* arguments divided the delegation."

"Chatauque county was bought and sold on no less than three different candidates."

"The influences that secured Cayuga and Wayne for Fenton are as notorious at Albany as any thing can be."

"Oswego was divided on Fenton, but negotiations of a *commercial nature* turned it pretty much unanimous for him."

"Otsego—the less said about is perhaps best."

"Madison county started right for Morgan, but was divided by unseen influences, so familiar at Albany."

"He (Fenton) secured his election by trickery, fraud, violated pledges by a corrupt and unscrupulous speaker, and the free use of money. He is a fit representation of fraud, deception, knavery and bad faith."

The above are copied from the New York *Spectator* of the 28th of January, 1869. The *Spectator* is the weekly issue of the *Commercial Advertiser*, one of the leading Republican papers of the great Metropolis. It paints the portrait of the New York Radical Legislature, and a similar description would suit any Radical legislative body in the country, from Congress down to the councils of our various Republican cities.

There is only one remedy for these grossly disgraceful evils, and that remedy is in the hands of the people, to be exercised at the ballot-box. If the mass of the community approve of the present state of affairs, there is no remedy by law. As long as the Republican party retains power, things will go on from bad to worse, until anarchy and utter confusion will be our lot, and a Military government be invoked out of pure desperation.

This, we are disposed to suspect, is the design of the knowing ones. The vulgar pillagers who constitute the great body of the Republican leaders, are pushed on by the more elevated in the party to gorge themselves with plunder, to rob the people at every turn; to elevate the negro not only to social equality, but to political superiority; until our whole system of government is undermined, and then the higher order of politicians will be ready to drive the gorged creatures from their depleted prey, and, rescuing the government from their grasp, seize upon it themselves for their own especial purposes.

Our reliance is upon the great mass of the people; those whose labor is now robbed for the profit of the rapacious schemers we are denouncing; if they falter, or remain indifferent, we see nothing but a terrible future in store for the country.

With infidels, drunkards, and robbers in Congress, with a Senator elected from New York, whose own party denounces in the severest terms, what say our pulpit politicians, who make speeches in behalf of the "party of great moral ideas," and terribly immoral practices?

GEN. CASS.

A correspondent, through the Mercer *Press*, makes the following allusion to General CASS:

From present appearances, Gen. Cass is the decided favorite of the western and middle portions of the State. In fact, friends are looming up for him in every section of the Commonwealth. Perhaps his locality has something to do with the uprising in his favor, as this part of the State has furnished no democratic candidate since the candidacy of Henry D. Foster. In addition to the General's location, he possesses every other qualification, we desire to see combined in the character of our standard bearer in the approaching contest. He possesses great personal popularity, and is admitted by all to be honest and capable—his private life and character is without a stain, while his public acts will bear the strictest scrutiny. With Cass in the Gurbernatorial chair the venal and corrupt brigade of carpbaggers, paste slingers, principals and assistants of cloak apartment and water closet together with the entire corrupt crew, who are in the habit of assembling at Harrisburg for the purpose of inserting their filthy and corrupt hands into the Treasury of Pennsylvania, and filching therefrom large sums of money, collected from an over-taxed people would receive notice to quit.

The same correspondent, however, is mistaken as to one of the parties spoken of in the following paragraph:

Asa Packer Esq., had some warm friends here in times past. But his conduct at the 4th July Convention, in suffering J. L. Dawson, Gov. Bigler, and others to induce him to play a part in the defeat of George Pencleton, as nominee for the Presidency has cooled the friendship of the Democracy of Mercer county for him and all who were engaged in that dirty work.

HON. GEO. H. PENDLETON had no more devoted or sincere friend in the New York Convention, than Hon. JAS. L. DAWSON. We engaged ample opportunity to obtain correct knowledge of this fact. Whilst we dislike opening wounds fast healing, must say we believed at the time, and do now, that JAS. BIGLER did not fairly represent the Democracy of Western Pennsylvania in opposing Mr. PENDLETON.

SOME SHAMEFUL RADICAL JOBS

It appears by the Auditor General's Report, that the Tax on National Bank stock s yields annually to the State, [illegible] yielded in 1868), $216,933.76—and one would think, looking at the sworn statements of the Banks, made and published every quarter, that the Auditor General would have no trouble in finding out how much each bank ought to pay for he could demand the statements he would need from the officers of each bank, under oath. But that would not do for our Radical rulers, who have as much trouble in finding food for their ravenous dependents as the poor old woman "who lived in the shoe." So a job is given to the

ASSESSORS OF NATIONAL BANK STOCK.

It appears that there were just TWENTY-TWO of them last year, and that they were paid for their valuable and necessary labors, the nice sum of 13,511. These gentlemen were paid over six cent. of the whole amount collected in the State for this tax on National Bank Stocks. And we don't believe there is a man in the State, of any party, who knows the duties these precious assessors perform, who will say there is a necessity whatever for the office to fill.

THE widow of ABRAHAM LINCOLN wants a considerable sum from the people in this country to maintain herself in Europe as becomes the widow of a deceased President—she does not state what sum precisely would accomplish this novel appeal. Could she not part with a few of the valuables taken from the White House when she left? Why does BEN BUTLER raise her a spoony purse.

A SUBSCRIBER says it is perfectly preposterous for an utterly bankrupt concern like the Erie to talk of buying all the railroads of the country, he says after a thorough investigation of the assets of that great swindle, he finds nothing but a printing press kept busy striking off bonds with which to purchase rogues and fools.

WE are rejoiced to know that the *Gazette* does not mean to force a decision on universal suffrage for five years could'nt it make it the even six, just for gubernatorial terms. Having removed the question from the domain of discussion it will have more time to deal with the corruptions now festering in the Republican ranks.

THE DEFEAT of CUMBACK for Senator in Indiana will be received by the country with satisfaction. He has proven himself a miserable trickster, wasting his life to obtain position by the devious ways travelled only by demagogues. We know nothing of Mr. PRATT, who has been elected, but we feel certain he is better than CUMBACK.

[From the Riverside Magazine.]

"TELL ME A STORY."

A little girl laid her doll to sleep;
Covered her open eyes from sight;
"My colly must very quiet sleep,"
She said "I'm playing that it's night."

Then close to her mother's side she came,
Saylog, with pleading voice and look,
"Tell me a story, won't you, please?
A story that isn't in any book."

The mother smiled, and her needle drew
Slower a moment: "Let me see;"
Then, backward and forward, through and through,
The needle glanced: "What shall it be?"

"Oh, let it be anything, mother dear!
Something very pretty and nice;
Something I never have heard before;
Something short: you can tell it twice."

The mother shook her head, and the smile
Broke in a merry laugh, "You ask
For 'anything,' yet it seems," she said,
"You really set me quite a task.

Did you ever hear of the charmed lake?
The frozen duck, and the frozen drake?
The frozen trees that grew by its side?
The frozen king and the waiting bride?

The little boy, who, living alone
In a little hut of dull gray stone,
Strolled into the woods one summer day,
And met with a merry woodland fay,
Who all in a laughing whisper, spake
The hidden charm of the frozen lake?

How the little boy, with courage true,
Did whatsoever there was to do:
Killed a great giant, a lion slew;
Twice seventeen riddles guessed or knew;
Long sought a fountain that rippled far;
Stole a stray beam from a fallen star;
Mounted a ladder that reached the sky;
Seized an eagle that, hurrying by,
Carried him close to the burning sun,
Where finding, at last, his labora done,
He dropped at once with the burning key
Before the king on his bended knee?

Lo! then flew the frozen portals wide:
'Arise!" cried the king; 'uncharmed, the bride
Awaits the one who from ley thrall
With the burning key has freed us all!"

Now happily long, in pomp and state,
The brave boy lives with his lovely mate.
For, once on a time, the merry king
Melted away to a bubbling spring;
The glittering crown that graced his head,
By the little boy was worn instead."

Into her mother's face with a sigh—
A sigh of pleasure, not of pain—
The little girl looked with kindling eye,
"Tell me the story once again!"

WE ARE GROWING OLD.

We are growing old—the thought will rise
When a glance is backward cast
On some long-remembered spot that lies
In the silence of the past;
It may be the shrine of our early vows,
Or the tomb of early tears,
But it seems like a far-off isle to us
In the stormy sea of years.
Oh! wide and wild are the waves that part
Our steps from its greenness now,
And we miss the joy of many a heart,
And the light of many a brow;
For deep over many a stately bark
Have the whelming billows rolled
That steered with us from that early mark—
Oh, friends! we are growing old!

Old in the dimness of the dust
Of our daily toils and cares—
Old in the wrecks of love and trust
Which our burthened memory bears
Each form may wear to the passing gaze
The bloom of life's freshness yet,
And beams may brighten our latter days
Which the morning never met.
But, oh! the changes we have seen,
In the far and winding way,
The graves in our paths that have grown green,
And the locks that have grown gray!
The winters still on our own may spare
The sable or the gold;
But we see their snows upon brighter hair,
And, friends, we are growing old!

We have gained the world's cold wisdom now,
We have learned to praise and fear,
But where are living founts whose flow
Was a joy of heart to hear!
We have heard the wealth of many a clime,
And the lore of many a page;
But where is the hope that saw in time
But its boundless heritage!
Will it come again till the violet wakes,
And the woods their youth renew!
We have stood in the light of sunny brakes;
Where the bloom is deep and blue;
And our souls might joy in the spring-time then,
But the joy was faint and cold;
For it never could give us the youth again
Of hearts that are growing old.

SPENT AND MIS-SPENT

Stay yet a little longer in the sky,
O golden color of the evening sun!
Let not the sweet day in its sweetness die,
While my day's work is only just begun.

Counting the happy chances strown about
Thick as the leaves, and saying which was best,
The rosy lights of morning all went out,
And it was burning noon and time to rest.

Then leaning low upon a piece of shade,
Fringed round with violets and pansies sweet,
My heart and I, I said, will be delayed,
And plan our work while cools the sultry heat.

Deep in the hills, and out of silence vast,
A waterfall played up his silver tune—
My plans lost purpose, fell to dreams at last,
And held me late into the afternoon.

But when the idle pleasure ceased to please,
And I awoke, and not a plan was planned,
Just as a drowning man, at what he sees,
Catches for life, I caught the thing at hand.

And so life's little work-day hour has all
Been spent, and mis-spent doing what I could,
And in regrets and efforts to recall
The chance of having, being, what I would.

And so sometimes I cannot choose but cry,
Seeing my late sown flowers are hardly set—
O darkening color of the evening sky,
Spare me the day a little longer yet!

Business-Like.

A New Albany (Ind.) paper tells the following story of two hearts that couldn't beat as one:

One morning last week Officer Lansford was called upon by a man named Edward Sherlock, residing on Bank street, who requested him to act as umpire in a division of house hold effects between himself and his wife. It seems that Sherlock had married a widow named Mrs. Hall, in Louisville, about eight months ago, but somehow or other the union was not a happy one. Sherlock claims that his wife was not as faithful to him as he had a right to expect, which soft impeachment she stoutly denies.

At last they agreed to seperate, each one to take the property belonging to them at the time of the marriage. Sherlock fearing probably that his better half would get the better of him in the division, called upon Lansford to stand by and see fair play. This the officer did, it seems to the satisfaction of all parties. Sherlock moved his things off, and remarked to Mrs S.: "Annie, if you want your things taken over the river, bundle them up, and I will send them over and pay charges." To this Mrs. S. seemed very grateful, and accepted the offer. They parted in a very friendly manner, evidently glad to be rid of one another.

The St. Alban's Case—The Recent Decision—Is the Queen a Ritualist?

A London (January 9) correspondent says:

The anxiety among the Church people, both High and Low, in respect to what is to follow the judgment in the St. Alban's appeal case, continues to increase. There is a growing fear that a disruption of the Church of England cannot be prevented, and there is a party on each side who seem determined to do all they can to bring about that calamity. The Low Church Association, at whose instance the prosecution against Mr. Mackonochie has been conducted, flushed with their victory, are about to proceed to more litigation. Thus far they have attacked only ritual; now they are about to assail the doctrine whereof that ritual is the symbol.

* * * * * * *

There has been no little discussion as to which side of this dispute her Majesty was personally inclined to espouse; and an incident which occurred in the Chapel Royal, St. James, on Wednesday last, the feast of the Epiphany, is supposed to throw some light upon this question. After the reading of the sentence of the offertory "Let your light so shine before men," while the organ played soft music, "two members of her Majesty's household descended from the royal pew and advanced to the alter rails, where they presented to the officiating clergyman a red bag edged with gold lace, who received it in an offertory basin, and then reverently placed it on the altar." The bag contained "the Queen's offering of gold, frankincense, and myrth, in commemoration of the gifts of the Magi to the infant Saviour." This custom is a practice of mediæval origin; but, it is asked, why should her Majesty present frankincense and myrth unless she intended they should be used; and how would they be used unless they were burned in a censer as incense?

Another very interesting point connected with the late decision is the discovery that it may prove to be a double-edged sword, cutting both ways. The decision not only forbids the use of ornaments or ceremonies that are not enjoined in the "First Prayer Book of Edward VI.," but forbids the disuse of those that are enjoined. The priests must not only refrain from doing those things that they ought not to do, but they must still leave undone the things they ought to do. "In the performance of the services, rites and ceremonies ordered by the Prayer Book, the directions contained in it must be strictly observed; *no omissions and no additions can be permitted*," says the decision. Here is a blow directly between the eyes of the Low Church clergymen. They notoriously neglect and refuse to do many things which the Prayer Book commands. For example, the Prayer Book directs that in the communion service "the priest that shall execute the holy ministry shall put upon him the vesture appointed for that ministration—that is to say, *a white albe plain, with a vestment (i. e., a chasuble) or cope.* And when there be many priests or deacons, then so many shall be ready to help the priest in the ministration as shall be requisite, and shall have upon them likewise the *vestures appointed for their ministry*—that is to say, *albes with tunicles.*" Elsewhere, every parish priest is directed, at the ordinary services, to use a surplice; and when a bishop celebrates the communion, he must have "besides his rochette, a surplice or albe, and a cope or chasuble, and also his pastoral staff in his hand, or else borne or holden by his chaplain."

Now a chasuble, if it be anything, is a "sacrificial vestment," and he who wears it symbolizes the sacrificial character of the Eucharist. If the decision of the Privy Council is to stand, there is nothing in the way of the Church Union instituting a prosecution against every Low Church clergyman in England to compel him to wear these garments, which symbolize doctrines they abhor, and also to observe those vigils, fasts, and festivals which are ordered by the Prayer-book, but which they denounce as "relics of Popery." If a little of this work were done, all parties in the church might soon become tired of the game and consent to cry quits, or else look with favor upon a proposition to divide the church wholly from the state, and to allow the two conflicting elements in it to set up in business separately.

The Frightful Punishment of Silence.

Mr. James Greenwood has published in London a frightful account of the silent system, which is in operation at the Halloway Model Prison in London:

It is an offense for a prisoner to speak one word, and he is never addressed except in whispers, so that he may be in the prison for two years without hearing the natural sound of a human voice. The effect of this is so terrible on the mind that prisoners will speak out in desperation, at the risk of any punishment, rather than endure the horrible silence.

The prisoners never see one another, but remain in perpetual solitude. One poor wretch, driven to desperation by nine month's solitude and silence, recklessly broke out in Mr. Greenwood's presence, in these words: "For God's sake, Governor, put me in another cell! Put me somewhere else! I have counted the bricks in the cell I am in, till my eyes ache!"

The request of the tortured wretch was refused.

There is a fine hole in each cell, and as the warders wear shoes of India rubber soles, the prisoner can never be sure he is alone.

Those condemned to the treadmill have to ascend twelve hundred step every alternate twenty minutes for six hours. And this in a place so hot and close that prisoners often lose in presperation three stone in as many months. Every day the prisoners are taken to a chapel so arranged that they can see no one save the chaplain, and him only through an iron grating, and this is the order of devotion observed: "Warders are constantly on the watch, lest for a single instant they, through whole of the service, depart from the rigid rule of 'eyes right.' They must look steadfastly at the preacher, must raise and lower their prayer-book with the elbows squared, and all at once, like soldiers. They may not scrape their feet without having afterward to explain the movement. They may scarcely wink an eye, or sigh, without danger of rebuke or punishment." God help them, poor wretches!

Twice Married.

There is a curious bill now pending in the Legislature of Kentucky. It is to legalize the marriage of Dr. M. H. Thorp and Josephine Harvey, although the lady has a former husband still living from whom she never been divorced. This former spouse has was a Confederate officer, and was universally believed to have been killed in the battle of Stone river. Some ten months after that event the lady was married anew to Dr. Thorp, and was living in felicity with him, when suddenly the dead husband reappeared upon the stage of life. Like a perfect gentleman he made no disturbance, but offered the lady the choice between himself and her second and newer partner. She chose the latter, and Mr. Harvey gave his consent and blessings. But this did not suffice to render the marriage legal, and for this purpose the parties have gone to the Legislature. Whether the desired relief will be given is rather doubtful, as the Kentucky lawmakers seem reluctant to pass the bill.

Sunshine for the Consumptive.

We have been told by some consumptives that one of the best prescriptions we have made has been their removal from a north room to the sunny south chamber. As we write, two cases come to mind, strikingly illustrative of the sun's benign influence. We had been attending, at an orphan asylum, a girl about twelve years old, who had been long ill of severe typhoid fever. She was wholly prostrated in mind and body, and emaciated to the last degree. It was plain that she was falling into that depressed condition of all the powers of life, that so often precedes consumption. Day after day we visited her, but all reauperative power seemed lost. Half dead and alive, the little creature neither spoke nor moved, and ate only on compulsion. One day on our way to visit her, we felt that elastic thrill which the warm rays of the sun imparts in the early cool weather of spring. We involuntary leaped along, and were instantly struck with the fact that "virtue had gone out of us" when we left behind us the sun light and warmeth of the street and entered that northern chamber, the dormitory of the poor orphan. The inspiring influence the invalid had never experienced in the slightest degree during the whole of her sickness, as, owing to its peculiar situation, not a ray of direct sunlight had ever entered the chamber. We were shocked, and for the first time considered the depth of her loss, and our own remissness in regard to her. The air of the room had been pure, the ceilings of the infirmary were lofty, the attendants had been faithful and sagacious. Nothing seemed lacking, in fact, to restore health. Yet it did not come. On the contrary, there seemed a constant downward tendency. "A sunbath in the warm rays of this delicious spring day is what the girl needs," we instantly said to the sister superior. This lady gladly consented to the change, and placed the little patient in another room having a southern aspect, and consequently filled with sunlight. The invalid immediately recognized the change, and asked, in her weak way, to have the curtain raised, so as to let in the full blaze of the light. Soon she wanted to sit up, and directed that the easy chair, in which she was propped, should be placed as to allow her whole body below her face to be exposed to the direct rays of the sun. It was the natural tendency of disease seeking for all life-renovating influences. And we have never met with so marked or so rapid improvement as immediately began in the body and mind of the girl. Appetite and strength increased daily, and with them burst forth again all the joyousness of the child's heart

Another analogous case, which, although we do not demonstrate by it the influence of the sun alone, we cannot forbear to name because by such examples we impress perhaps on the minds of our readers the real principles underlying the whole question. A lady, aged about thirty, resident in the northern part of New England, consulted us for undoubted tubercular disease of the lungs. Her house was well situated, and on the side toward the south was a small piazza resting on stone steps, which was raised two or three feet above the ground. The winter was approaching and rules were to be given. Having full faith in these divine influence or pure air and sunlight, we directed that she should sit out on this piazza every day during the winter, unless it were too stormy. It was so arranged as to shut out the cool air on three sides, and to admit the full blaze of [illegible] according to our directions, she used to sit, wrapped in furs, reading or writing, for several hours each day during the following winter, and with the most excellent results. She was directed frequently to make deep inspirations, in order to fill the lungs with pure air. She was never chilled, because the sun's rays and her warm clothing prevented it. She never "took cold" there. On the contrary, the balmy influences exerted upon her by her daily sun and air bath were so grateful; her breathing became so much easier after each of them, that, whenever a storm came, and prevented the resort to the piazza, the invalid suffered in consequence thereof. Whether these remarks will prove to our readers that want of sunlight may be reckoned among the causes of consumption, may well be doubted, but we trust they will convince some skeptic that sunlight has a potent influence in raising the human body from various weaknesses that sometimes are the purcursors of fatal phthisis.—*Atlantic Monthly.*

Obituary.

EX-GOV. PICKENS.

Francis W. Pickens, who died at Edgefield, South Carolina, on the 35th inst., was born in that State in 1807 and was a grandson of General Andrew Pickens, who served at Cowpens and Eutaw Springs. Andrew, the father of Francis, was Governor of the State. Francis was educated in South Carolina. He was in Congress from 1834 to 1844, when he declined re-election and was sent to the Legislature. In the Legislature he opposed an attempt at secession led by Governor Hammond. He was a member of the Nashville Commercial Convention in 1850-51, president of the State Democratic Convention in 1854, and delegate to the Cincinnati Democratic Convention of 1856. Mr. Buchanan sent him as United States Minister to Russia. He returned in 1860, was immediately elected Governor, and held that office at the time of the final secession.

HON. EDSON B. OLDS.

Mr. Olds, of Lancaster, Ohio, whose death has before been noticed, was born in Vermont, but emigrated to Ohio early in life. He was a member of the Ohio Legislature for six years, and Speaker of the State Senate for one term. He was member of Congress from Ohio from 1849 to 1855. In 1862 he was confined in Fortress Lafayette, by the Lincoln despotism, for expressions made concerning the war. While imprisoned, he was again elected to the Ohio Legislature. The Doctor was aged seventy years.

Income Tax Circular.

The following circular in reference to the income tax has been received by assessors of internal revenue:

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF INTERNAL REVENUE,
WASHINGTON, January 16, 1869.

The blank forms for the annual assessment are now ready for delivery, and assessors who have not yet forwaded their orders should do so at once. If any blanks remain on hand from last year they may be used by changing the dates to correspond with the forms of 1869. On form twenty-four the value of gold at the close of the year should also be changed. This value in New York, December 31, 1868, was 135. Assessors are advised to commence the annual assessment immediately in all cases where parties are willing to make return, or unless there are special reasons for delay in any district. If a taxpayer is unwilling to make return, the assessor cannot make an assessment nor enforce any penalty for delinquincy untill after the first day of March.

E. A. ROLLINS, Commissioner.

VARIETIES.

—They have a good way of preventing fires in Japan. When a man's house is burned, he is decapitated for permitting it.

—"Great dissatisfaction" is reported among the Legislators at Albany, on account of the "non-payment of Senatorial bribes."

—Dubuque has a farmer in its suburbs who one night last week had seven lambs, one calf, seventeen pigs and a baby all born on his farm.

—The Bank of Montreal is reported to have lost $500,000 from lending money to New York speculators, who became bankrupt by the recent corner in Erie shares.

—Sullivan, Ind., has a temperance agitation. Ladies visit the saloon and instead of pouring out the fluids as has been done in other places, they offer prayers and read the Bible to the saloon keepers.

—Dion Boucicault is at work upon four new plays—two for the Princess', one for the Queen's, and one for Drury Lane. The first is a drama of crime and will be produced in April. The Drury Lane piece will include a grand spectacle and ballet.

—The occasion of the burning of the Olympic theatre in Detroit, was as follows: The stage carpenter, endeavoring to turn off the gas, broke the stop-cock and the whole column of gas at the meter rushing out ignited. The explosion was instantaneous and the building was wrapped in flames instantly.

—Last Monday night a recently discharged lunatic at St. Shepherd, New Brunswick, from St. John's Asylum, named Stephen Innes, killed his sister with an axe. He afterward committed suicide by ripping open his bowels and stabbing himself in the breast. His mother only escaped by fleeing from the room.

—Four daughters of a wealthy Berlin banker were lately married on the same day, to four brothers. The wedding festivities were very simple, the parents, brides and bridegrooms having previously agreed that the sum which would hvae been spent if the weddings had been celebrated in great style should be given to the poor.

—The Danville, Indiana, *Union* says: "On the 21st inst. Miss Eliza Stevenson, daughter of Wm. Stevenson, was found dead on the Rockville road, the horse she had been riding, across her lower extremities, while her body was between the horse's fore legs. It is conjectured the horse stumbled and fell throwing the lady, and that the bridle-rein became entangled in her riding habit, so that he could not get up.

—In consequence of the high price of boarding and the difficulty of obtaining it at any price, the students of the Columbia University in Missouri have organized a "boarding club," and twenty-four have joined it. They occupy a cottage erected on the University grounds, and employ a cook, who does their washing and ironing for the sum of two dollars each per week, paying all expenses.

—In Quincy, Illinois, on Monday, while three men were underneath a car on the track of the Hannibal and St. Joseph Railroad, repairing it, a careless switchman let several cars collide with it. One man, named Bumstead, was killed. Connelly was severely injured, and Collins was saved by his brother. The switchman has been arrested for gross neglect of duty.

—Joshua Swett, while trimming trees in the woods at Fairmouth, Maine, accidently struck with his axe a lad named Marston, aged ten years. The axe glanced, and striking the little fellow in the body, cut into him so deep that the wound left the liver [illegible] view. A teamster passing the spot first discovered the [illegible] sight of the dead child, and then Swett [illegible] was lying on the ground near by, writhing in convulsions.

Two boys living near Meridian, Miss., aged respectfully ten and thirteen, while out rabbit-hunting, recently felled a tree so awkwardly, that the arm of the elder was caught, mangled, and hopelessly imprisoned between the stump and the prostrate tree. He told his companion to chop off the captured member which was done with one blow of the axe. The boys staunched the the blood as best they could, and both walked home.

—About a week ago a trunk was received at one of the express offices in Buffalo, marked "to be called for." Owing to the fact that a very disagreeable smell was emmitted from the box, and no one having called for it, it was opened on Monday, and found to contain the body of a woman, badly mutilated. Just above the heart a stab was discovered. Efforts are being made to solve the mystery.

—A New York paper says: "Our women wear the loudest street costumes, the highest heeled boots, the most impossible hats and bonnets, and the worst novelties in gloves, which are never even dreamed of in Paris—the most exaggerated coiffures, the greatest profusion of pinchback jewelery and the most slangy jackets of any women of the world; and then, if you venture to protest against all this barbaric *eclat* they shut you up with talismanic and all-excusing words, "They do it in Paris."

—Two men named Dawson and Kelso had a misunderstanding last week at Trenton Mills, Knox county, Ill., and resolved to fight it out with rifles. The milldam being frozen sufficiently, they walked out on it, placed their backs together, stepped off fifty paces in opposite directions, turned and fired. The forehead of one was grazed by the ball from his opponent, breaking the flesh, while the other received an equally close shave under the chin. After this display of courage and marksmanship the matter was settled.

—A colored man met with an awful death in the neighborhood of New Paris, Ky., a few nights since. A neighbor, a white man had killed his hogs and left them out at night. The negro undertook to steal one, and was in such a hurry to secure the pork that he forgot to remove the gambrel stick To reach his home it was necessary to cross a fence. In doing so he placed the hog on the top rail, and it is supposed that it slipped—at any rate the negro's head was caught in the opening of the hind legs, and his neck was broken by the stick. He was found next morning dead, the hog on one side of the fence and he on the other, with his head fast as described.

—One thousand prostitutes are at the St Lazaire prison near Paris. A novel plan for making good members of society is being tried lately with considerable success. A benevolent society of French ladies with considerable means at its disposal, ascertains the dates at which unmarried male prisoners at Mazas will be discharged; they ask them if they would be willing to marry one of the St. Lazaire prisoners, whose term expires at the same time, if a dower of 300 francs were given to the latter. This sum is amply sufficient for a young couple to commence housekeeping in France, and many prisoners are only too glad to avail themselves of the offer. If the wives relapse into their former mode of life, they are at once placed under the surveillance of the police, and may be imprisoned at any moment. The plan is said to work remarkably well. No complaints whatever have been made about the conduct of the thirty-five couples whose unions were brought about in this manner.

VARIETIES.

—Violet Stevens, once the nurse of Hon. Horatio Seymour, died at Oswego, last Friday, at the age of one hundred and four.

—It is stated that the President has decided to pardon Dr. Mudd, one of the alleged conspirators sentenced for life to imprisonment at the Dry Tortugas.

—Mr. Joseph Walker, of Charleston, has bought the press of the late Charleston *Mercury*, with intent to start a successor thereto.

—A Doctor in Missouri has been detected in poisoning his patients. On examination he was found to be insane, and yet he had been practicing for months in that condition.

—At Park street Church, Boston, last Sunday, the Minister asked the Lord in his prayer to "bless those middle-aged females in the congregation whose youthful hopes had been disappointed."

—A negro girl, aged eleven years, eight months and eighteen days, living near Pulaski, Tennessee, a short time since, gave birth to a female child. The mother and child are both living and in perfect health.

—The total Catholic population of Pennsylvania is 433,000 which is distributed as follows: In the Diocese of Philadelphia, 200,000; Pittsburgh Diocese 113,000; Scranton Diocese, 66,000; Erie Diocese, 30,000; Harrisburg diocese, 25,000

—The New York *Sun* prints the names of fifteen members of the New York Legislature, who were expressly pledged to vote for General Morgan for Senator, some of them only days, one but two hours, before the caucus, but who were all taken off for Fenton, and gave him the victory.

—An English paper says the Siamese twins, not discouraged by the opinion of the Edinburg medical faculty as to the peril of undergoing a surgical operation, are now on their way to Paris to submit their case to the professors in the French capital. They are accompanied by two of their daughters.

—Germany raises a considerable amount of tobacco, though one cannot say much in regard to its quality. More than seventy-seven thousand German acres were planted with it in 1867, and the product was upward of half a million hundred weight. The highest price paid was at the rate of fifteen cents a pound, and the lowest three quarters of a cent.

—The skating match between Frank Swift and James C. Meade for the championship of New Jersey and $1,000 a side, after numerous postponements on account of the weather, came off on Tuesday evening, at the Jersey city rink, which was coated with a splendid sheet of ice. About 1,500 spectators were present. The match was won by Swift.

—A curious question is coming up for decision in the Massachusetts Supreme Court. The contest is between the mother and the affianced bride of a gentleman who had insured his life and had assigned the policy first to the young lady, and then, without her knowledge or consent, reassigned it to his mother. The mother asserts that an engagement of marriage does not constitute an insurable interest.

—The Eastport, Maine, *Sentinel* says that on the evening of the 18th instant as Mr. Edward Young, of Lubec, a man fifty-four years of age, was passing along a street upon which a number of boys were coasting, he was struck by one of the sleds coming behind him with such force, that he was knocked down suddenly, and struck heavily upon the back of his head, receiving an injury from which he died in about two hours.

—At a fashionable wedding reception in New York last week, "the parlors presented the appearance of a flower garden filled with native and exotic productions, the center-piece consisting of a bower, in the midst of which was a large shallow glass tank, resembling a miniature lake, with its banks overgown with aquatic vines, flowers, and shrubs. Upon the water rested the figure of a swan, constructed of flowers."

—A rich old farmer, aged seventy, in Cuyahoga county, Ohio, proposed marriage to a designing young chit of sixteen, and was accepted. The old man's grown-up children had their amatory progenitor apprehended on the charge of lunacy. The judge gave him a sound lecture on the subject of deceitful women, which so opened his eyes that he left the room vehemently protesting that he didn't want to marry nobody no how.

—The Wabash, (Minnesota,) *Herald* says Mr. Washburn, living about a mile north of town, found in a singular position his lost yearling bull, which had been missing for about two weeks. He was found inside of a haystack, which had probably caved on him while standing underneath its over-hanging shelter. He had eaten his way thirty-feet toward the other side, and when discovered, was within a few feet of "liberty and light." He seemed loth to leave his hiding place, and emerged vigorous and fat.

—A monomaniac named Benjamin Sheean applied for lodgings at the Norwich (Ct.) police headquarters on Friday night last. Under the delusion that he is afflicted with a heart disease that can only be cured by travelling about within the limits of Connecticut for the space of two years he has been in nearly every town in the State, and in some of them two or three times. His time will expire, he says, next March. During all this time he has kept up his travels, subsisting upon the gifts of the charitable.

-The diplomatic conference now bein heldg in Paris is about to give rise to another conference of quite a different character. The Empress of the French, assisted by Princess Mathilde, Princess Metternich, and several ladies of eminence, are about to hold a fashionable conference for the purpose of framing a code of laws regulating the toilets of ladies moving in upper society, so as not to resemble in their dresses the fast women of the demi-monde. This subject is one of universal interest for the reason that the manner in which ladies dress in Paris dictates the the fashion of the whole civilized world.

—A duel with knives came off near New Orleans last Wednesday. The *Picayune* says: About 7 o'clock Wednesday morning a difficulty occurred in the French market, between Antonio Upas, residing at 397 Old Levee street, and Leon Centepedas, which resulted in an agreement to cross the river and settle the matter in a duel with knives. The men met at a point a little back of the river, and just below Algiers. At almost the first pass with the dangerous weapons, Upas received a dangerous and, it may be, a fatal stab in the right breast. He was brought back to his residence, and a physician called in, who dressed the wound. His condition is regarded as very critical.

KENTUCKY HEARD FROM.

Senator McCREERY, of Kentucky, delivered his maiden speeeh to the Senate the other day, on Sherman's currency bill. A correspondent of the *World* says:

NO FINANCE BILL TO PASS THIS SESSION.

The events of every day which confirm the intention not to pass a finance bill this session, were significantly added to to-day in the refusal to continue Mr. Sherman's Currency bill before the Senate after that gentlemen had delivered his prepared, and Mr. McCreery his unexpected, speech upon the question; indeed the Senate came near not hearing Mr. Sherman at all, barely voting him permission, and when Mr. McCreery had followed him, the Pacific Railroad bill was antagonized against the Currency bill, and laid over the latter. Mr. Sherman's speech was very patiently listened to by those Senators who are credited with financial intentions of their own, while the rest wrote letters, or went down to the restaurant. General Butler came in and staid the speech out. Mr. Sherman's speech, however, regarded intrinsically, is felt to be water spilt on the ground, as the Senate will not pass any bill this session on the finances. When Mr. Sherman concluded, Mr. McCreery, for the first time this session, delivered a speech, which, by its sallies of wit, its incisive sense, and occasional natural eloquence, drew and held the attention of every Senator, and filled up the galleries. Mr. McCreery's speech was a commentary on the acts of Radicalism which have made the debt and upon the cowardice which now fears to face it. He avowed his belief that the debt never would be paid so long as the authors of it held power. Mr. McCreery took a very wide range, yet argued tenaciously to his subject, after considerable outside foraging. His speech, in many respects, was quite remarkable, and has given him a commanding position as a speaker. The notions about the Kentucky Senator have been very hypothetical, and his silence has been perplexing. To-night it is conceided that Kentucky's estimate of him has not been exaggeratad. Every Senator, without exception, congratulated Mr. McCreery at the close of his address, and business was practically suspended to do so.

SHERMAN MAKETH ANOTHER SPEECH.

On which the *Herald* comments:

Mr. Sherman, like every financier of his school, lays great stress on doing something to bring our securities abroad up to par, and urges resumption for this purpose. Why should we be so anxious for this? A great deal is said about the credit of the United States in support of this idea; but increasing the weight of the debt thirty-three or more per cent is not the way to improve our credit, or to make the people more desirous of paying the debt. Resumption of specie payments and bringing our securities up to par with gold would cause a greater amount of bonds to be taken abroad. But is that desirable? How long could we stand the enormous drain of specie annually to pay the interest abroad? Are the people of this rich country to be [illegible] wood and slaves to [illegible] foreign capitalists for all time to come? The liberal statesmen of the Old World act differently to ours. They endeavor to keep public debts at home among their own people. But little of the debt of England is held abroad, and the Emperor Napoleon, when he raised loans, was careful to shape them in such a way as to make the French people the holders of them. European capitalists did not furnish us money to carry on the most gigantic and expensive war ever known. We raised all we wanted among ourselves and upon the credit of the country at home. We shall never need foreign loans, and are better without them. What folly, then, to talk about the credit of our government abroad! It would be better if every United States bond was held to-day by our own citizens. There is no necessity to force specie payments for the benefit of European capitalists, especially when to do so would add to the weight of the debt thirty-three or more per cent.

BOOTH'S DIARY, suppressed by the prosecutors before the military tribunal, that made a mockery of justice, in the trial of the assasins of Mr. LINCOLN, is again before the public. Dr. MUDD'S friends thus stated the matter, in an interview, two days since, with the President:

Mr. Merrick said he would discuss nothing, but only call attention to a fact. The matter of fact to which he referred he deemed of the gravest importance. At the trial before the military commission the Judge Advocate examined Everton J. Conger, who was beside Booth at the time of his death. The witness, as appears by reference to the record of the trial, identified a knife, a pair of pistols, a file, a pocket compass, a spur, a pipe, and various other insignificant articles, as having been on the person of Booth at the time of his death, and the court was left to infer that the articles identified were all the articles found and taken from the dead man's person. It was the duty of the prosecution to have produced and proved them all, and the Court and the country supposed that all of them had been produced and proved. Many months afterwards it became known that at the time of the trial the Judge Advocate was in possession of a diary which had been kept by Booth and was taken from him at the time of his death. Public opinion finally forced this diary to be brought from the place of concealment, and it was offered by the government on the trial of Surratt. This paper fully acquits Dr. Mudd of any complicty in the assassination plot. Mr. Merrick read a portion of the diary to the President, and said he based this application for pardon on the ground that the tribunal that tried Mudd were cheated and defrauded of this evidence, which, if before them, would have secured his acquittal; and further, that he, the President, was cheated and defrauded into an approval of his sentence by those bad and malicious men. It was, he said, now before the President, and he claimed that, by all the rules that govern the exercise of executive clemency, Mudd was entitled to a pardon, for he was suffering under a judgment obtained by fraud. In the course of Mr. Merrick's remarks the President said that, long after the conspiracy trial, when he had found out the existence of the diary, he was the person who had requested it to be made public.

NO MORE CONFIRMATIONS.

The document signed by one hundred and three Representatives, and sent to the Senate, reads thus:

To the Hon. the Senators of the United States:

In view of the fact that less than two months remain of the session, the undersigned Republican members of Congress respectfully asks that except when necessary to fill vacancies, no nominations shall be be confirmed until General Grant's Presidential term commences.

JOHN COVODE'S name heads the list, and it is followed by that of nearly every prominent Republican, except Messrs. BLAINE, BUTLER, BINGHAM, HOOPER, SCHENCK, SPALDING and UPSON.

Weekly Post.

The Only Democratic Daily Paper in Western Pennsylvania, and the Only Democratic Weekly in Allegheny County.

JAS. P. BARR.....WM. SCHOYER
JOS. S. LARB.....E. A. MYERS

JAS. P. BARR & CO.,
PROPRIETORS,
OFFICE: CORNER WOOD AND FIFTH STREETS.

Pittsburgh, Saturday, Feb. 6, 1869.

NOTICE TO SUBSCRIBERS.

The terms for the WEEKLY POST as will be seen elsewhere, are $2 per year for single subscriptions or for any number less than five copies. We receive a number of letters ordering from one to four copies and enclosing $1,50 for each with directions to send for one year. We send the paper in such cases for *nine months* only. Should we do otherwise it would break up our entire club system, and would be an act of injustice to thousands who comply with our rules We therefore again give notice that a remittance of $1,50 for a less number than five copies will entitle the party or parties to but *nine months* subscription.

SOME SHAMEFUL RADICAL JOBS.

We would remind our readers that the Democrats have protested, most solemnly, against the plunder of the State and National Treasuries, which has been growing so fearfully under Radical rule for the last eight years. It appears that we are now to get a hearing. "Honesty and Economy" is now the Radical cue, or rather the response to GRANT's alleged declaration that he is in favor of these things. To damage the prospects of any applicant for Presidential favors, the cunning chaps of the party think they have only to prove that "somebody" has plundered. But, if only "honest" applicants for office are to be appointed, who will the stern and incorruptible GRANT appoint? Which of the public men of that party that has had the opportunity to filch the public treasure, has clean hands to-day? At the rate they are going on, exposing foul play, and proving charges of peculation against each other, they will soon be as black in reputation as are the faces of their beloved African allies. But we hope that much good may come of it, and that [illegible] the Republican code of morals, plundering the public treasury will come to be thought a crime.

But we must go on to the

STATE LOAN JOB.

A year or so, ago a portion of the State Bonds matured, and the Radical officials gave notice of the fact, and asked proposals for a new loan to take up the old one. The Governor, Auditor General, and State Treasurer attended to this JOB, and a nice one it was.

We find that for advertisements concerning the State loans the bills paid to various papers for advertising alone was $36,663 96. Then W. H. KEMBLE late State Treasurer, paid for extra services to persons about the State loans (he has his corps of clerks remember, which cost the State $8,733 38 per annum.) Mr. KEMBLE got $2,000 extra—then Mr. KEMBLE had another $700 for "traveling expenses," (we suppose going from Philadelphia where he lived to Harrisburg where his office was!) and then, we find that for services to the State in the "Stock Department of that Bank" the Farmers and Mechanics' Bank of Philadelphia, was paid for services in 1867 and 1868, the sum of $12,000! We do not exactly know, but fairly presume that this last item was earned in helping the State officers to manipulate the State Loan, and the items would stand thus:

For advertising	$36,663 96
To Kemble for extra services	2,000 00
" Kemble for traveling expenses	700 00
" F. & M. Bank, Philadelphia,	12,000 00
Total expenditures	$51363 96

Now one would think that all this advertising, and all these labors of Mr. KEMBLE, his assistants, and the favored F. & M. Bank, would have distributed the loan pretty well at good prices for the State. But it is said that, after all, JAY COOKE & Co., had to take *eleven millions* of it themselves! How much they made out of it—"Oh nobody mentions for nobody knows!" But it is a good and comfortable thing to be a banker and attend to financial business for the State.

But while we write we find this matter is attracting attention at Harrisburg. A telegram to the *Commercial* of Saturday says:

Mr. Foy, of Philadelphia offered a resolution referring to the same committee the investigation of alleged extravagant charges by newspapers in advertising over due loans as per Auditor General's report. Adopted.

If Mr. Foy intends to point out the corruptions of this job, he should have the help and comfort of all men. But if he is only going to whitewash a little, he will labor in vain, we hope. It is a knavish piece of work.

MR. DAVIS HEARS SOMETHING DROP.

Mr. E. W. Davis wishes it known that his intemperate and coarse remarks in the House, at Harrisburg, on Friday last, were not designed particularly for this journal. Unfortunately for that individual, through instinct and habit, he took such a course as to make it of no consequence to any gentleman, who or what he intended.—*Gazette.*

MR. DAVIS is a Radical leader.

THE CONFIDENCE TRICK AGAIN.

The Radicals in their pursuit of "moral ideas," have so persistently outraged every principle of justice and constitutional law—they have committed so many crimes in the name of liberty—that we were fondly looking for "peace," simply from an exhaustion of that ingenuity which has devised so many of their Satanic plans. But not so. The greatest swindle of the age—the most consummate piece of political rascality ever devised in this country, is in process of hatching at Washington, and we have no doubt will be consummated as soon as the forms of the law can be complied with at the various State capitals.

We refer, of course, to the constitutional amendment imposing black, yellow and copper colored suffrage on the people of the United States, which passed the House of Representatives last Saturday—will go through the Senate this week, and doubtless be approved by three-fourths of the Legislatures of the various States before the first of May.

The forms of law will be complied with, but how? Has any Radical the presumption to declare that the people of this State, if left to decide the question, would vote for Negro, Chinese, or Indian suffrage in Pennsylvania? It is known to every politician with an ounce of brains that such a proposition would be voted down to-morrow by a hundred thousand majority at the very least. And yet an approval of this amendment is to be hocus-pocused through our State Legislature, and by this means negro suffrage fastened upon the people of Pennsylvania, by the corrupt gang at Harrisburg, acting in conjunction with the Radical Congress.

The people do not want it, but that does not matter, as "the party of moral ideas" can force it upon them by a trick. Even a majority of the Republican party of the State has never, given its sanction to negro suffrage at home. They would concede it to the people of the South as a punishment for the sin of rebellion, but invariably shrank from making the issue in Pennsylvania. It has always been voted down in the Legislature and in Republican State Conventions. The Democrats could never force the Radicals of this State into the position of favoring it.

But now—"let us have peace,"—it is to be forced upon the people by the action of a few State Legislatures at the North, aided by the "loil" negro gatherings at the Southren State capitals. As a matter of fact, suffrage will be conferred upon the negroes of Pennsylvania, not only in defiance of the known will of the white people of the State but by the votes of the negroes in such African-ized States as South Carolina, Arkansas, Florida, etc.

Not a single member of our State Legislature has been chosen with a view to his opinions on this question—it was expressly repudiated last fall, as even a possible issue in the future. Having "stocked" the cards, the gamblers now propose to play the game to suit themselves, or in other words, by bribery and intimidation they will force its approval from a sufficient number of office-seeking State Legislatures, at the North, which, added with Mumbo-Jumbo's consent at Tallahasse, Little Rock and other Southern capitals, will incorporate negro suffrage as part and parcel of the Federal Constitution.

And thus, again, will the people be made the victims of a confidence game which has been repeated year by year, since the Bull Run panic, when the frightened and terror-stricken Congressmen passed the famous resolution declaratory of the objects of the war.

JOHN P. HALE WANTS TO STAY IN SPAIN.

The following is the conclusion of a long letter from MR. HALE to a friend in this country. It is the true genuine whine:

Now I confess that I am weak enough to want to triumph over these two men who have used me so basely for so long a time, and I should be much gratified if the New Hampshire delegation would recommend that I be continued here under General Grant. I do not say how long, I do not care how long, so that it be after Seward and Perry are both out of office. Will you be kind enough to see my friend, E. B. Washburne and ask him to interest himself in this matter?

I have written you a long letter, longer than I had intended to write, but I really could not seem to write less.

Read my two letters, of which I sent copies, carefully, and you will see the falsehood of Perry fully set forth. This is merely one chapter, and by no means the worst one, of my whole experience here.

JOHN P. HALE.

GEN. GRANT visited the capitol last week and sent for WILSON, of Iowa, he is said, therefore to be promised a cabinet appointment. General GRANT will visit New York this week and be the guest of HAMILTON FISH, therefore FISH has a sure thing of it. Nobody in the the Republican party seems to have been entrusted with the confidence of the coming man, and all the leaders and papers are miserable. Everybody guesses what he will do, nobody knows, and to this the President elect is not an exception.

ENLARGEMENT OF THE LOUISVILLE CANAL.

We are in favor of proper retrenchment and reform, and warmly commend Mr. WASHBURNE'S efforts in that cause to the favorable notice of the country, and to men of all grades of politics. It is no party question; economy in the administration and general management of the government is what the people need, and are entitled to at the hands of their Senators and Representatives in Congress. But the people do not ask for a blind, indiscriminate stoppage of expenditures on needed and proper objects designed to benefit the whole country and especially the West. Among all the works undertaken by the Government in connection with western and interior navigation interests, there is not one more needful or more important than the enlargement of the canal at Louisville; an appropriation made by the proper committee, of $450,000 for this purpose cannot be referred to as an item of extravaganee, it is demanded by immense interests which are now constantly suffering serious injury for the want of that very improvement. Every city and town on the Ohio river and on the rivers connected with it by navigation, is interested in obtaining as soon as possible some better and cheaper mode of passing round the falls of the Ohio. The old Canal at Louisville is entirely inadequate to accomodate the river business; it is a terrible draw-back and tax which our people ought not longer to suffer. We think that if members of Congress have their attention intelligently turned to this matter they will see the propriety of urging the speediest possible completion of that Canal. Even Mr. WASHBURNE himself, if he will fully consider the case, must come to conclusion that such an expenditure is *true economy.*

FORCING NEGRO SUFFRAGE ON OHIO.

The Republican Representatives from Ohio have held a meeting at the room of General Schenck, and then and there resolved to support the sweet flavored constitutional amendment of Boutwell, of Massachusetts, which forces negro suffrage upon all the States. Ohio has always voted down negro suffrage. It would vote it down to-morrow by 100,000 majority. Our members know this fact well. Are they not, therefore, beautifully entitled to the appellation of "Representatives of the people," when they propose, by the action of other States, to force this odious measure upon their constituents? There were but three districts in the State which, in 1867, voted for negro suffrage; yet the members representing anti-negro suffrage districts now vote for a bill which those who sent them have instructed them to oppose. Before this base iniquity can be consummated, the people of Ohio will have a word to say to their recreant representatives.

Every word of the above will apply as well to Pennsylvania. It is from the Washington *Reporter* that every one of the Republican members from this State, including WILLIAMS and MOORHEAD, voted for the measure; knowing at the same time, that a large majority of their constituents were opposed to it. We shall in due season, see the response of the people to this gratuitous attempt to degrade the sacred ballot—to corrupt the very head-spring of liberty. It is as follows, and was passed by a vote of 150 to 42, under the previous question hurry and tyranny:

Be it enacted &c., (two-thirds of both houses concurring.) That the following article be proposed to the Legislature of the several States, as an amendment to the Constitution of the United States, which when ratified by three-fourths of said Legislatures, shall be held as part of said Constitution, namely:

ARTICLE—.

SEC. 1. The right of any citizen of the United States to vote shall not be denied or abridged by the United States or any State by reason of race, color, or previous condition of slavery of any citizen or class of citizens of the United States.

SEC. 2. The Congress shall have power to enforce, by appropriate legislation, the provisions of this article.

POLITICAL FRAUDS.

The *Patriot*, of Harrisburg is after the pious Radicals of the Legislature. It says:

It does seem to us that the desperate recklessness with which a few Radical members of the Legislature drive their party in that body into the support of measures which they must know are distasteful and odious to the people, is calculated to bring about the certain defeat of that party at the coming election. How can they carry such a load as the Peltz bill, the ousting of Witham upon the evidence of Redding, Mitchell & Co., the passing and folding swindle with the infamy of the prospective Philadelphia Police bill and the Registry Law, superadded? Doubtless, the authors of these two last named measures imagine they are doing a very cunning thing. They think, ostrich-like, because their own heads are concealed in the sand, no one in the wide world can get even a glimpse of their protruding posteriors. They will discover their mistakes one of these days. The Police Bill will make Philadelphia a Democratic city for all time to come. The Registry law will be worth thousands of votes to the Democracy in Allegheny, Lawrence, Erie Tioga, Bradford, Lancaster, Somerset and other Radical strongholds. What a grim satisfaction it will be to the Democrats to watch the Radicals as they are compelled to leave their buckwheat and their corn and their plough and their workshop to attend the registration prescribed for them by their representatives in the Legislature! We say, therefore, to the authors of these iniquitous measures, go ahead! Hold caucauses to coerce the conscientious, apply the party lash to the backs of the refractory, use the gag of the previous question upon the Democrats, do anything in order to push your nefarious schemes through the Legislature. We will meet you at Philippi—at the polls. Drive on your car.

THE Huntingdon *Monitor* places the name of General G. W. CASS at its mast head, as the next Democratic candidate for Governor.

NOT SO GOOD AS MIGHT BE.

A considerable number of National Banks throughout the country have exchanged 5-20 and 10-40 gold bearing bonds for 6 per cent. currency bonds issued to the Pacific Railroad. The Comptroller reports the amount of such bonds received in exchange at $12,582,000. Circulation is issued upon these bonds at the rate of 80 per cent. of this par value. About four millions of these Railroad bonds were originally deposited by National Banks upon which to secure circulation, of which the Exchange Bank of this city placed $340,000. We hope no National Bank wants to discredit the loyal bonds, which yield six per cent. in gold for Railroad bonds bearing but six per cent. in currency.

A DISPATCH from Greensburg informs us that the Democracy of old Westmoreland met yesterday, and elected Messrs. ANDERSON and STEVENSON delegates to the State Convention, with instructions to use their endeavors in securing the nomination of General CASS for Governor. Other counties will follow as rapidly as their conventions are held, and the west will present an unbroken front or the people's favorite.

THE editor of the Philadelphia *Prese* is prowling around the South, securing business for his new land agency established at Washington, at the office of one of his dailies. Grabbers to have the first choice, so as to infuse Northern energy into Southern life. FORNEY is just the man to put you on the way of a bargain.

THE condition of affairs in Spain is growing worse daily. Open robbery and scenes of violence characterize the new movement. Bad men have control and the worst passions triumph, as they did in the French revolution, and will continue until the strong arm shall be invoked.

THE latest improvement suggested, is a paid Fire Department at the moderate sum of $60,000 per annum. It is argued that it will be much cheaper to pay boys for "running with the machine" than to have them do it for nothing, as they are now.

WE ARE glad that Captain E. S. WRIGHT has been selected as Warden of the Western Penitentiary. He made an excellent officer in the Water Department, and for that reason was turned out by the ring, in the late deal for city offices.

THE Lower House of the Illinois Legislature have voted to cede the city of Chicago to the State of Indiana. What has Indiana done to merit this blow, perhaps that great State [illegible] separated.

EDWARD S. GOLDEN Esq., of Armstrong county, is mentioned favorably by many influential men as a suitable candidate for Supreme Judge. None more competent or worthy in the State.

THE UNITED STATES SENATE

Commencing with the Forty-First Congress, March 4, 1869.

The Senate of the Forty-first Congress, to convene at Washington, on March 4, 1869, will be composed as follows:

(Republicans in Roman; Democrats in italic.)

	Term expires.		Term expires.
MAINE.		TEXAS.	
W. Pitt Fessenden	1871	(Vacant)	1871
Hannibal Hamlin	1875	(Vacant)	1873
NEW HAMPSHIRE.		ARKANSAS.	
Aaron H. Cragin	1871	Alex. McDonald	1871
Jas. W. Patterson	1873	Benj. F. Rice	1873
VERMONT.		TENNESSEE.	
Justin S. Morrill	1875	Joseph S. Fowler	1871
Geo. F. Edmunds	1873	Wm G. Brownlow	1875
MASSACHUSETTS.		KENTUCKY.	
Henry Wilson	1871	*Thos. C. McCreery*	1871
Charles Sumner	1875	*Garrett Davis*	1873
RHODE ISLAND.		WEST VIRGINIA.	
Henry B. Anthony	1871	Waitman T. Wiley	1871
Wm. Sprague	1875	Arthur I. Boreman	1875
CONNECTICUT.		OHIO.	
Orris S. Perry	1873	John Sherman	1873
W. A. Buckingham	1872	*Allen G. Thurman*	1875
NEW YORK.		MICHIGAN.	
Roscoe Conkling	1873	Jacob M. Howard	1871
Reuben E. Fenton	1875	Zach. Chandler	1875
NEW JERSEY.		INDIANA.	
Alex. G. Cattell	1871	Oliver P. Morton	1873
John P. Stockton	1875	Daniel D. Pratt	1875
PENNSYLVANIA.		ILLINOIS.	
Simon Cameron	1873	Richard Yates	1871
John Scott	1875	Lyman Trumbull	1873
MARYLAND.		WISCONSIN.	
George Vickers	1873	Timothy O. Howe	1873
Wm. T. Hamilton	1875	M. H. Carpenter	1875
DELAWARE.		MINNESOTA.	
Willard Saulsbury	1871	*Daniel S. Norton*	1871
Thos. F. Bayard	1875	Alex. Ramsey	1875
VIRGINIA.		IOWA.	
Vacant	1871	James W. Grimes	1871
Vacant	1875	James Harlan	1873
NORTH CAROLINA.		MISSOURI.	
Joseph C. Abbott	1875	Charles D. Drake	1873
John Pool	1871	Carl Schurz	1875
SOUTH CAROLINA.		KANSAS.	
Th. J. Robertson	1871	Edmund G. Ross	1871
Fred. A. Sawyer	1873	Saml. C. Pomeroy	1873
*GEORGIA.		NEBRASKA.	
Homer V. M. Miller	1871	John M. Thayer	1871
Joshua Hill	1873	Thomas W. Tipton	1875
FLORIDA.		NEVADA.	
Thos. W. Osborn	1873	James W. Nye	1871
Abijah Gilbert	1875	Wm M. Stewart	1875
ALABAMA.		CALIFORNIA.	
Willard Warner	1871	Cornelius Cole	1873
Geo. E. Spencer	1873	*Eugene Casserly*	1873
MISSISSIPPI.		OREGON.	
(Vacant)	1871	Geo. H. Williams	1871
(Vacant)	1875	Henry W. Corbett	1873
LOUISIANA.			
John S. Harris	1871		
Wm. Pitt Kellogg	1873		

RECAPITULATION—(Georgia, Virginia, Mississippi and Texas, omitted)—Republicans, 57; Democrats, 11.

*Not admitted.

—General Robert E. Lee has been elected President of the Bible Society of Rockbridge county, Va., and has issued a short address to the citizens of that county in behalf of the object of the society—which is to supply every family in the county with a copy of the Bible.

GRANT A CROMWELL.

When FRANK BLAIR announced his belief that Gen. GRANT would terminate his Presidential career as a military Dictator it was received with derision by the Republican party. Mr. BLAIR'S opinions were based upon a long and intimate knowledge of the man, he knew his make up, and believed the party which elected him would turn upon him sooner or later, which would be resisted through the army at his disposal, which would result finally in making him in deed and fact a military Dictator. The following from the New York *World* is very suggestive and probable:

It is not surprising that the tendency of distrust to beget distrust operates in this case as in others, and that the Republican leaders retort the want of confidence with which they are so conspicuously treated by a man whose political fortunes they have made. It seems to be generally conceded that the Tenure-of-Office act will not be repealed, and that General Grant will enter upon his office wearing the insulting fetters which Congressional malignity put upon President Johnson. The inborn doggedness of General Grant's character—the quality to which he is chiefly indebted for his military success—is too deeply ingrained to make it easy for him to change, and he will probably fight it out on the same line on which he has started. Congress, on the other hand, has too long reioted in assumptions of authority, and has become too puffed up with an overweening sense of its omnipotence, to give General Grant its confidence on any other condition than subservience to its will. It is hardly in his nature to yield; and if he does not, the example of President Johnson may admonish him what a cipher he is likely to be in the administration of the government of which he is to be the nominal head. He has, however, an important advantage over President Johnson. The army will prove faithful to him. He will be really, as well as nominally, its commander-in-chief. The new General, his successor, will be his appointee, and the law requiring all military orders to pass through the headquarters and receive the indorsement of the General will be no restraint upon him, as it has been upon President Johnson. If Congress, therefore pushed him to extremity, it will have to confront the army, in the hands of a President who lacks neither the ability nor the resolution to wield it. The bill which has been introduced in the Senate forbidding one person to hold two offices, is designed to head off General Grant in this direction. Its unconcealed purpose is to prevent the appointment of military and naval officers to civil positions; that is, in effect, to compel General Grant to appoint civilians for Secretaries of the War and Navy Departments. General Grant's sympathies are with the army; he shares the contempt of its officers for politicians. With a trusted military officer as Secretaay of War, and a fast friend as General, there is no legislation by which Congress could divest him of the control of the army, as it did President Johnson. But if a politician in sympathy with Congress were Secretary of War, the Tenure-of-Office act would prevent his removal; and Congress might pass a law invalidating all military orders which were not approved by that officer. But whether General Grant appoints a soldier or a civilian to that important place, he will take good care that the head of the War Department is a man upon whose personal fidelity he can depend. If the Senate rejects his appointments, he will be forwarned of [illegible] and keep the office vacant until it confirms a man to his liking. In opposing General Grant, therefore, Congress will oppose a President who will control the Army and Navy, and who probably feels a soldier's contempt for Constitutional restrictions. In a war with Congress, he will not be so utterly helpless as President Johnson. If Congress drives him to extremities, he is more likely to act the part of a Cromwell than of a Lincoln.

THE POLICY of the Radical leaders in Missouri, is well illustrated, as the "late lamented" would say, "by a little story:" A man saw another belaboring the carcass of a defunct canine. Said he, "Why are you beating that dog? Don't you see he is dead?" "Stranger," was the reply, "that was the d—dest meanest dog you ever saw, and I want to teach him that there is punishmen after death!"

Mr. Peabody's Acknowledgments to Congress.

In the following letter Mr. Peabody acknowledges the receipt of the medal ordered by Congress to be presented to him, and tells what disposition he means to make of it.

64 QUEEN STREET, CHEAPSIDE
LONDON, E. C., January 6, 1868.

To Hon. William H. Seward, Secretary of State, Washington:

"SIR: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt, through the United States despatch agent at London, of the case alluded to in your letter of the 7th of October, containing the gold medal which, pursuant to resolution of Congress, the President has caused to be prepared for me, together with an engrossed copy of the resolution referred to.

"The package arrived in England in November, but owing to my absence in London, it was not till the evening of Christmas day that I was enabled to examine its contents, in the presence of a circle of my intimate friends. Of the unsurpassed beauty of the medal, and the excellence of its delicate workmanship, there is but one opinion, and I heartily concur with all who have seen it in appreciating the elegance of its design and the masterly skill of its execution.

"Cherishing, as I do, the warmest affection for my country, it is not possible for me to feel more grateful than I do for this precious memorial of its regard, coming as does from thirty millions of American citizens, through their representatives in Congress, with the full accord and co-operation of the President. This medal, together with the rich illuminod transcript of the Congressional resolution, I shall shortly deposit in the Peabody institution at the place of my birth, in apartments specially constructed for their safe-keeping, along with other public testimonials with which I have been honored. There, I trust, it will remain for generations to attest the generous munificence of the American people in recognizing the efforts, however inadequate, of one of the humblest of their fellow countrymen to promote the enlightenment and prosperity of his native land.

"To you, sir, individually, I beg to convey the assurance of my profound gratitude for the interest which you have personally manifested on the occasion, and for the cordial manner in which you have consulted my wishes in relation to the transmission of this gracious record of my country's favor.

"I have the honor to be, with great respect, your humble servant,

"GEORGE PEABODY."

NAPOLEON'S SPEECH.

Opening of the French Chambers—Full Text of the Emperor's Address.

The following is the text of the speech from the throne, delivered by the Emperor Napoleon at the opening of the French Chambers:

MESSIEURS LES SENATEURS, MESSIEURS LES DEPUTES: The speech which I address to you every year at the opening of the session is the sincere expression of the thoughts which guide my conduct. To explain frankly to the nation before the great bodies of the State the progress of the Government is the duty of the responsible chief of a free country. The task which we have undertaken together is arduous; is is not, indeed, without difficulty that on a soil shaken by so many revolutions a government is founded sufficiently impressed with the wants of the age to adopt all the benefits of liberty; sufficiently strong to bear even its excesses. The two laws which you passed during the last session, and the object of which was the development of the principle of free discussion have produced two opposite effects, which it may be useful to point out. On the one hand, the press and public meetings have created in a certain quarter a factious agitation, and have caused a reappearance of ideas and passion which were believed to have been extinguished; but on the other hand, the nation, remaining insensible to the most violent incitement, and relying upon my firmness for the maintenance of order, has not felt its faith in the future shaken. Remarkable coincidence! The more adventurous and subverse minds sought to disturb public tranquility, so much the more profound became the peace of the country. Commercial transactions reassumed a fruitful activity. The public revenues increased considerably, the public interest reassured, and the greater part of the recent elections gave a new support to my government. The army bill and the subsides bill, granted by your patriotism have contributed to strengthen the confidence of the country, and in the just consciousness of its pride it experienced a real satisfaction the moment it learnt that it was in a position to confront every eventuality. The land and sea forces strongly constituted, are upon a peace footing. The effective strength maintained does not exceed that which existed under former systems, but our armament rendered perfect, our arsenals and our magazines filled, our reserves exercised, the National Garue Mobile in course of organization, our fleet transformed, and our strongholds in good condition, give to our power a development which was indispensable. The constant object of my efforts is attained, and the military resources of France are henceforward on a level with its destiny in the world. In this position we loudly proclaim our desire to maintain peace. There is no weakness in our saying so when we are ready to defend the honor and the independence of our country. Our relations with foreign powers are most friendly. The revolution which has broken out beyond the Pyrenees has not altered our good relations with Spain, and the conference which has just taken place to stifle a threatening conflict in the East is a great act, of which we should appreciate the importance. This conference approaches its termination, and all the plenipotentiaries have agreed upon the principles calculated to bring about a reconciliation between Greece and Turkey. If, therefore, as I firmly hope, nothing shall arise to disturb the general harmony, it will be our fortune to realize many projected improvements, and we shall endeavor to solve all the practical questions raised by the agricultural investigations. Public works have been sufficiently endowed; parochical roads are being constucted; education of all classes continues successfully to be developed; and thanks to the periodical increase of the revenue, we shall soon be able to devote all our solicitude to the diminution of public burdens. The moment is drawing nigh when, for the third time since the establishment of the empire, the legislative body will be constituted afresh by a general duration, a thing unknown hitherto. This regularity is due to the harmony which has always existed between us, and to the confidence which I felt in the sincere exercise of universal suffrage. The popular masses are staunch in their faith as in their affection; and, if noble passions are able to rouse them, sophism and calumny scarcely ruffle the surface. Sustained by your approbation and your concurrence, I am thoroughly resolved to persevere in the faith which I have laid down—that is to say, to adopt all real progress, but also to maintain without discussion the fundamental basis of the Constitution which the national vote has placed under shelter from all attacks. A good tree is known by the fruit it bears, says the gospel. Well, if we cast a glance at the past, which is the government that has given to France seventeen years of ever increasing quiet and prosperity? Certainly every government is liable to error, and fortune does not smile upon all enterprises; but that which constitutes my strength is the fact that the nation does not ignore that for twenty years I have not had a single thought, I have not done a single deed, of which the motive was other than the interest and greatness of France. Nor is it ignorant of the circumstance that I was the first to desire a rigorous control over the conduct of affairs; that I with this object increased the powers of the deliberative assemblies; persuaded that the real support of a government is to be found in the independence and patriotism of the great bodies of the State. This session will add fresh services to those which you have already rendered to the country. Soon the nation called together in its comitia, will sanction the policy which we have pursued. It will once more proclaim by its votes that it does not desire revolution, but wishes to rest the destinies of France upon the intimate alliance of power with liberty.

The Election in Maine—Radical Majority Less than 20,000.

As there has been considerable controversy in relation to the official figures of the election in Maine, in September last, we deem the following worthy of publication. It will be noticed that it is a copy of the official document:

STATE OF MAINE, SECRETARY'S OFFICE,
AUGUSTA, January 12, 1869.

The official count of votes, by the inhabitants of this State on the 14th of September last, for Governor, is as follows:

Whole number of votes,	131,782
Necessary for a choice,	65,892
Joshua L. Chamberlain	70,320
Eben F. Pillsbury,	56,307
J. L. Chamberlain,	2
Ebenezer F. Pillsbury	45
Ezra Kempton,	2
Reuben G. York,	1
Nathan G. Richborn,	1
George C. Getchell,	1
O. O. Howard,	1
Gov. Chamberlain's majority	13,206

FRANKLIN M. DREW,
Secretary of State.

—A servant girl in Nashville was tried and convicted of stealing a diamond ring from her employer. Notwithstanding her constant declarations of innocence and her bitter tears at disgrace, she was sent to jail on merely circumstantial evidence. A week afterward her employer, while pulling on a pair of boots which he had not worn for several days, felt something in one of them, and upon an examination he discovered his "stolen" ring.

EUROPE.

BY THE ATLANTIC CABLE.

Greece and the Paris Conference.

A REVOLT IN ALGERIA.

Murderers Confess Their Guilt.

Greece Rejects the Protocol.

The Algerian Revolt Quelled.

REJECTED.

LONDON, February 3.—The petition of the Irish Bishops for the right of convocation has been rejected.

PETITION FAILED.

W. E. Foster, President of the Board of Health, retains his seat in Parliament as the member for Bradford, the petition against his election having failed.

GREECE AND THE CONFERENCE.

There is now no doubt that the Greek Government has agreed to the resolution of the Paris Conference.

REVOLT IN ALGIERS.

PARIS, February 3.—A revolt has broken out among the natives of Algeria. It is confined to the wild tribes in the district remote from the French settlements. The Duke of Magenta has been ordered to Algeira.

CONFESSION OF MURDERERS.

MADRID, February 3.—Five prisoners implicated in the assassination of the Governor of Burgos, have confessed their guilt.

GREECE AND THE PROTOCOL.

LONDON, February 3.—A dispatch has just been received from Athens conveying the unexpected intelligence that the Greek Ministers have refused to agree to the protocol of the Paris Conference, and that they have tendered their resignations to the King.

REVOLT SUPPRESSED.

PARIS, February 3.—News has been received from Algiers that the insurgents have been defeated and the revolt suppressed. The department in which the disturbance broke out is now tranquil.

CHALLENGE ACCEPTED.

LONDON, February 3.—Mr. Ashbury, owner of the British yacht Cambria, accepts the challenge of Mr. Douglass to race with the New York yacht Sappho, and suggests the race be from Cowes around the Isle of Wight to Cherbourg, France, and back to Cowes.

ALGERIAN INSURRECTION.

PARIS, February 3.—A formidable insurrection has broken out in Algiers.

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL.

LONDON, February 3.—Evening.—Consols for money, 93⅝; on account, 93¾. 5-20 bonds, 76⅝. Stocks steady; Erie, 25½; Illinois Central, 93¾.

FRANKFORT, February 3.—Bonds, 79⅝.

LIVERPOOL, February 3.—Cotton buoyant; uplands, 12; Orleans, 12⅝@12¾. Sales of 20,000 bush California white wheat at 11s 5d@11s 6d for red western; 9s 9d@9s 10d for western. Flour, 26s. Corn, mixed old, 33s 6d; new, 31s 6d. Oats, 3s 6d. Barley, 5s. Pork, 97s 6d. Beef, 105s. Lard, 78s. Cheese, 74s 6d. Bacon, 59s 6d. Spirits petroleum firm at 8½ refined, 75s 3d. Tallow, 46s 6d. Turpentine, 30s 9d. Linseed oil, 30 3s, 10s.

LONDON, February 3.—Sperm oil, £93. Sugar firm for both afloat and spot. Tallow, 46s 3d. Calcutta linseed 56s.

ANTWERP, February 3.—Petroleum firmer at 58½@59½.

FORTIETH CONGRESS

THIRD SESSION.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Post.]

SENATE.

WASHINGTON, February 3, 1869.

Mr. MORRIL, of Maine, from the Committee on Appropriations, reported a bill providing for the payment of salaries of employees in the Patent Office for January and February and moved its immediate consideration.

Mr. FESSENDEN objected.

Mr. ROSS introduced a bill to encourage the growth of forest trees. Referred.

Mr. CONKLING introduced a bill to encourage the building of steamships in the United States. Referred to the Committee on Finance.

Mr. GRIMES offered a resolution directing the Secretary of the Interior to furnish a list of claims and claimants for compensation for depredations committed by Indians in Northwest Iowa and during 1857 and since. Adopted.

Mr. RAMSEY offered a resolution providing for the payment of messengers, clerks, &c., employed by the Senate for recess from July to December last.

On motion of Mr. HENDRICKS, the Senate took up the bill for the relief of Margaret Hall, which was discussed till the expiration of the morning hour.

The Senate then resumed the consideration of the Consular Appropriation bill.

Mr. BUCKALEW renewed his motion to strike out the appropriation of $12,500 to carry into effect the treaty for the suppression of the African slave trade.

Mr. DOOLITTLE moved to add to the clause making the appropriation the following: "Provided, that no part of the money herey appropriated shall be drawn from the Treasury, unless the President of the United State shall, on application, to the government of Great Britain, become satisfied that such government objects to the discontinuance of the mixed courts provided for by the treaty before the time fixed for their termination by such treaty." After discussion,

Mr. WHITE moved an amendment, requesting the President to ask Great Britain to put in end to that part of the treaty which requires each government to keep up the mixed courts, and providing that the government consent to the salaries of the officers of the United States connected with said courts shall cease." This was adopted as an amendment, and the proposition of Mr. Doolittle, so amended, was agreed to.

The Senate then voted, on motion of Mr. BUCKALEW, to strike out from the bill, the paragraph amendment, which was lost, by 18 yeas, to 37 nays.

Mr. PATTERSON, of New Hampshire, offered an amendment, providing that in collecting consular fees, foreign monies shall be taken at rates provided in the Treasury schedule. Adopted.

Mr. SUMNER, from the Committee on Foreign Affairs, offered an amendment on increasing the salary of the Minister resident of Argentine Republic, because of his appointment; also, to the Republic of Uraguay, and another, appropriating $10,000 for repairing the Protestant cemetery at Acapulco. Adopted.

Mr. RAMSEY moved an amendment, to send a Consul to Winnipeg Selkirk settlement. Adopted.

Mr. POMEROY moved an additional section, providing that all Consuls and Consular Agents, who are neither native nor naturalized citizens, shall be dismissed within thirty days after the passage of this act; which was rejected.

The bill was then passed.

Mr. GRIMES gave notice that if the bill to repeal the Tenure of Office act was not soon brought up by the committee having it in charge, he would call it up himself at an early day.

Mr. WILLIAMS said he believed the chairman would call up the bill as soon as he could have an opportunity.

Mr. TRUMBULL, from the Committee on Judiciary, reported back, with amendments, the bill recently introduced by him to amend the judiciary system of the United States, as amended in Committee. It reads as follows:

SECTION 1. *Be it enacted &c.*, That the Supreme Court of the United States shall hereafter consist of the Chief Justice of the United States and eight Associate Justices, any six of whom shall constitute a quorum, and for this purpose there shall be appointed an additional Justice of said Court.

SEC. 2. That for each of the four existing Judicial Circuits there shall be appointed a Circuit Judge, who shall reside in his circuit and shall possess the same power and jurisdiction therein as the Justices of the Supreme Court allotted to the circuit. The Circuit Court in each circuit shall be held by the Justice of the Supreme Court allotted to the Circuit, or by the District Judge of the District, sitting alone, or by any two of them sitting together, and such courts may be held at the same time in the different districts of the same circuit, and more than one such court may be held at the same time in the same district. The Circuit Judges shall each receive an annual salary of $5,000.

SEC. 3. That nothing in this act shall affect the powers of the Justices of the Supreme Court as Judges of the Circuit Court, except in the appointment of Clerks in the Circuit Court, which, in each circuit, shall be appointed by the Circuit Judge of that Circuit, and the Clerks of the District Courts shall be appointed by the Judges thereof, respectively.

SEC. 4. That it shall be the duty of each Justice of the Supreme Court to attend at least one term of the Circuit Court in each district of his circuit, during every one of two years.

Mr. TRUMBULL from the Judiciary Committee reported favorably on the bill to provide for the execution of judgments in the capital cases published January 13th, and adversely on a number of bills relating to the judicial system and practice. Among them Mr. Wilson's bill to reorganize the Supreme Court by increasing the number of justices to fifteen; changing the Judicial Courts, and Mr. Morton's to conform the rules of practice and pleadings in the United States Courts to the laws of the respective States.

Mr. CHANDLER from the Committee of Commerce reported with an amendment a bill giving the consent of the United States to the erection of a bridge across the Delaware between Camden and Philadelphia.

Mr. WILSON from the Military Committee reported with an amendment a bill amendatory of the act providing for the sale of the arsenal grounds at St. Louis and Liberty, Missouri.

Mr. WORNER introduced a joint resolution proposing the following amendment to the Constitution:

ARTICLE 15. The right of citizens of the United States to hold office shall not be denied or abridged by the United States or any State, on account of property, race, color or previous condition of servitude; and every male citizen of the United States, of the age of twenty-one years or over, and who is of sound mind, shall have an equal vote at all elections in the State in which he shall have actually resided for a period of one year next preceding such election, except such as may hereafter engage in insurrection or rebellion against the United States and such as shall be duly convicted of treason, felony or other infamous crime.

SEC. 2. Congress shall have power to enforce this article by appropriate legislation.

The Currency bill was postponed until to-morrow, and the Constitutional amendment taken up, "that the right of citizens of the United States to vote and hold office shall not be denied or abridged by the United States, or by any State, on account of race, color or previous condition of servitude."

Mr. WILLIAMS moved to insert before citizens the words "natural born."

Mr. DOOLITTLE suggested that "native born" would be better, but

Mr. WILLIAMS did not accept the amendment.

Mr. BUCKALEW offered the following, to be added at the end: "The foregoing amendment shall be submitted for ratification to the Legislatures of the several States, the most numerous branches of which shall be chosen next after the passage of this resolution.

Mr. HOWARD offered the following as a substitute for the joint resolution, reported by the Judiciary Committee: "That the citizens of the United States, of African descent, shall have the right to vote and hold office as other citizens."

Mr. CORBETT moved to add: "But Chinamen not born in the United States, and Indians not taxed, shall not be deemed as made citizens." These and other amendments were ordered to be printed.

Mr. FERRY being entitled to the floor, moved to adjourn, and the Senate adjourned.

HOUSE.

Mr. ELA also reported a bill to provide stationery for Congress and the several Departments. The bill provides that the heads of each of the Executive and Judicial Departments at Washington, and the Secretary of the Senate and Clerk of the House shall have estimates made quarterly, and at each succeeding session of Congress, of the stationery required for the year; and the same is to be supplied by the Congressional printer under contract. The bill passed.

Florence Scannell, the witness who had refused to answer certain questions put by the Committee on the New York election frauds, was brought before the Bar of the House in custody of the Sergeant-at-Arms. Mr. Scannell professed his readiness to answer all questions, and he remains in custody till he be examined.

Mr. Henry Johnson, another witness also summoned, and who had not attended, was brought before the House, and stated he had not intended to commit any contempt, and was ready to testify. He remains in custody until examined.

Two bills giving the consent of Congress for bridges across the Connecticut river near Middletown, were passed.

Mr. COOK reported a bill to authorize the building of a military and postal road from Washington to New York, and made a speech in support thereof. At the expiration of the morning hour the bill went over till to-morrow.

Mr. SPAULDING, from the Conference Committee on Joint Resolutions providing for the disposition of certain papers relating to military claims accruing in the Department of the West, reported that they have been unable to agree. He then moved that the Senate amendment be agreed to without the amendment. Carried.

Mr. POLAND introduced a bill providing for a uniform system of naturalization. Referred to the committee on the revision of the laws.

The bill proposes to admit aliens to citizenship under a continuous residence in the United States of four years and six months. Proceedings for naturalization are to be restricted to the circuit and district courts of the United States, and the court of highest jurisdiction in each State and Territory, which holds stated sessions in each county for the trial of civil cases. It requires a notice of intention to be filed and sworn to one year and six months before naturalization; also a notice of thirty days before application, stating the name, age, residence, occupation, &c.

Mr. PILE introduced a joint resolution relating to steamboats and to other boats owned in the loyal States. Referred to the Judiciary Committee.

The House went into Committee of the Whole, Mr. Wilson, of Iowa, in the chair, on the Indian appropriation bill, and the bill appropriating $10,000 for the Yankton Sioux tribe. After disposing of three items of appropriation, the committee rose and reported them to the House, which, without action, took a recess till 7:30 P. M.; the evening session to be confined exclusively to the internal revenue bill.

HARRISBURG.

Pennsylvania Legislature.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Post.]

HARRISBURG, February 1, 1869.

HOUSE.

This evening, the Speaker appointed on the Special Investigating Committee on Franking, Advertisements of Newspapers, &c., Messrs. Duncan, of Venango, Strang, of Tioga, and Nelson, of Wayne.

Mr. Cloud, of Philadelphia, offered a resolution relative to the death of Hon. Geo T. Thorn, member of the last House. It was adopted.

BILLS INTRODUCED.

By Mr. Jackson, of Armstrong—Authorizing Apollo borough to levy a tax for the purpose of constructing a bridge over the Kiskiminitis.

By Mr. Humphreys, of Allegheny—A joint resolution against Congress granting land subsidies to railway corporations, or to any but actual settlers.

By Mr. Longnecker, of Bedford—Changing the punishment for infanticide to twenty years solitary imprisonment.

By Mr. Duncan, of Venango—Authorizing Pleasantville to increase its borough taxes; legalizing something like the Crawford county system of primary elections, and making primary election officers legally responsible.

Mr. Davis does not wish his speech of Friday, to be construed as particularly against the *Gazette*, to which paper he has written an explanatory letter.

HARRISBURG, February 2, 1869.

SENATE.

The Senate met this afternoon. Speaker Worthington being absent, Mr. Errett presided.

Mr. White objected off the calendar, the bill paying the damages awarded the Allegheny County Agricultural Society, under the act of April 16th, 1862.

BILLS PASSED FINALLY.

Consolidating the wards of Pittsburgh, for educational purposes.

Extending the Venango road laws to Forrest county.

Extending the vehicle license act, of Pittsburgh, to Elna borough.

Changing the name of the Pittsburgh Ale and Malt Manufacturing Company, to Joshua Rhodes' Ale Company, and reducing the capital to two hundred and fifty thousand dollars.

A supplement authorizing the Fifth ward School Directors, of Allegheny City, to borrow an additional thirty thousand dollars.

A supplement concerning the streets and sewers of Pittsburgh, which authorizes the vacation of useless streets.

Relative to public roads in Penn township, Allegheny county.

Supplement for the Ewalt street bridge, which extends the time for its completion two years, and authorizes a further loan of thirty thousand dollars.

Confirming the sale of a portion of the Greensburg and Pittsburgh turnpike, and providing for the distribution of the proceeds.

Incorporating the Iron City Mutual Life Insurance Company of Pittsburgh.

Incorporating the Central Passenger Railway of Pittsburgh, running from the corner of Fourth avenue and Market street, on Fifth avenue, Wylie and Fulton streets, and Centre avenue, to East Liberty, with a capital of thirty thousand dollars.

Repealing so much of the second section of the act of April 13th, 1868.

Imposing certain taxes in Sharpsburg, Allegheny county, as relates to school taxes.

Defining and extending Equity jurisdiction of Allegheny District Court and validating certain proceedings in partition therein.

Authorizing the Venango County Commissioners to collect additional county taxes.

Abolishing Constables' returns to the court in Fayette county.

Authorizing the Guardians of the Poor of Pittsburgh to increase the Treasurer's securities.

Increasing the pay of the Commissioners, Auditors, Jurors, Supervisors and Assessors in Fayette county.

Authorizing fourteen additional Notaries Public in Allegheny county.

Changing the time of the commencement of the term of the Sheriff of Allegheny county, to the first Monday in January.

Authorizing the First Reformed Presbyterian Church, of Pittsburgh, to remove bodies from the burying ground attached to the building, and to sell the property.

Increasing the capital of the Allegheny Gas Company to $500,000.

Authorizing Jones' Ferry, Allegheny, to make another landing.

Authorizing the Carrier Seminary to borrow money.

Repealing the second section of the act of 1868, relating to election precincts in Allegheny county.

A communication was received from the Governor, nominating Wien Forney for State Librarian for the next three years.

BILLS INTRODUCED.

By Mr. Graham—Relative to municipal liens in Allegheny city; relative to a certain ordinance in Allegheny city; authorizing East Birmingham to grade streets, &c., and collect the costs thereof; authorizing East Birmingham to exempt its coupon bonds from municipal taxation, and to levy a tax for maintaing the fire department; authorizing Bellevue borough to levy an extra tax and prohibit the sale of liquor; incorporating Audubon Mining Company; annulling deed of trust by H. H. B. Thompson, of Allegheny county, to Thomas B. Hamilton, April 5th, 1865.

HOUSE.

Mr. Wilson introduced a bill, divorcing William Magill and his wife Lavinia, of Pittsburgh.

BILLS PASSED FINALLY.

Supplement to State road, from Tarentum to Gooches, Allegheny county.

Empowering the Common Pleas of Venango county, to open judgment against W. A. Hall, tax collector in Cornplanter township.

Authorizing Etna borough, Allegheny county, to borrow money and levy taxes.

Changing the day of holding the election in Warren county, to the day of the general election.

Securing farmers and unsuspecting classes in Erie county, against frauds, in the sale of patent rights.

Preventing the destruction of oil producing wells by water from non-producing or unfinished wells in Venango. Passed to the second reading.

Mr. Hong, of Philadelphia, objected to putting off the Calendar supplement authorizing the Guardians of the Poor of Pittsburgh to increase the securities of the Treasurer.

On motion of Mr. Brown, of Clarion, the use of the House was tendered to the Pennsylvania Editorial Convention, this afternoon.

On motion of Mr. Corriman, of Cumberland, the members of the Editorial Convention were invited to seats on the floor of the House.

HARRISBURG, February 3.

SENATE.

Mr. Turner introduced a bill enabling Courts of Common Pleas to change the titles of corporations.

By Mr. White, amending the rules authorizing four Senators to order a call of the Senate in the absence of a quorum voting, and punishing the refusal of Senator the vote, who are present, by exclusion from to Senate. Postponed.

The Senate unanimously confirmed the Governor's nomination of Wien Forney, for State Librarian.

Mr. Graham called up the act amending the act reorganizing the Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne and Chicago Railroad Company, introduced by him, and it was passed finally. Adjourned.

HOUSE.

A large number of private bills, of no interest to Western Pennsylvania, were passed.

The only business of importance was the concurrence on the Senate bill amending the Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne and Chicago Railroad act, which authorizes the board of directors to classify the board, so that the term of one fourth of the members shall expire annually, and the stockholders and bondholders shall elect to fill vacancies.

Mr. Wilson, of Allegheny, called up the bill as soon as it came from the Senate, and it passed finally. Adjourned.

The Governor has signed the Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne and Chicago bill.

GUBERNATORIAL.

The "Star of the West" Instructs for Gen. Geo. W. Cass for Governor—The Delegates to State Convention.

[Special Dispatch to the Pittsburgh Post.]

GREENSBURG, February 1.—The Democracy of Westmoreland county met to-day and adopted resolutions declaring for Gen. George W. Cass for Governor. Messrs. James C. Anderson and J. M. Stevenson were elected Delegates to the State Convention, with instructions to use their utmost endeavors in securing the nomination of Gen. Cass. J. G.

LOCAL AFFAIRS

Suicide of a Young Girl in Shaler Township.

Friday morning last, the body of a young girl was discovered by a resident of Shaler township, suspended to a tree in that locality, and word was immediately conveyed to Justice Elsesser, who hastened to the scene. A jury was empannelled, and the following testimony was elicited: Deceased was a stranger in that locality, and was first seen in the neighborhood the day before Christmas. On that day she called at one or two houses and asked for work. Among other places she visited the house of Mr. De Haven, and he, out of charity, permitted her to stay in his family. She remained there until the 8th of January, exhibiting evidences of a very weak mind. At the time mentioned, the family learned that Mr. Hieber desired a girl to do kitchen work. Accordingly Miss Jennie De Haven went with Catharine a part of the way to Mr. Hieber's, and showed her the house, when he left her. It appears that Catherine did not go to the place mentioned at all, and nothing further was seen of her until she was found yesterday as stated. Samuel Campbell discovered the body, as he was going to his work. She was hanging from a limb of a tree, suspended by a small shawl. Campbell summoned other men, and they sent for Justice Elsesser, leaving the body, meanwhile, hanging as it had been found. It was evident it had been hanging there for several days, and the probability is that the girl, instead of going to the house she had started for, went directly to the woods and committed the fatal act.

After hearing the testimony the following luminous verdict was rendered: "An inquisition indented and taken at Shaler township, Allegheny county, the second day of February, A. D. 1869, before me, J. S. Elsesser, a Justice of the Peace, in and for said county, and acting in the absence of the Coroner of the county aforesaid, upon the view of the body of Catharine Reamer, then and there lying dead, upon the oaths of William Mulholand, Michael Brannon, J. C. Hieber, William Collins, George Allison and William Allison, good and lawful men of the county aforesaid, who, being sworn to inquire, on the part of the Commonwealth, when, where, how and after what manner the said Catherine Reamer came to her death, do say, upon their oaths, that the said Catherine Reamer, not having the fear of God before her eyes, but being seduced and moved by the devil, at Shaler township aforesaid, in a certain woods in said township standing and being, then and there alone, with a certain woolen shawl, of the value of six cents, which she did then and there hold in her hands, and one end then and there put about her neck, and the other end thereof put about the limb of a tree, with the shawl aforesaid, voluntarily and feloniously and of her malice aforethought, hanged and suffocated. And so the jurors aforesaid, upon their oaths, say that the said Catharine Reamer then and there, in manner and form aforesaid, as a felon of herself, feloniously, voluntarily, and of her malice aforethought, herself killed, strangled and murdered. Against the peace and dignity of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania."

Court of Oyer and Terminer—The Temperanceville Homicide—Acquittal of the Defendant.

In the Court of Oyer and Terminer, Judge Mellon presiding, the case of Wm. Groves, indicted for the murder of John Dearr, was taken up. The defendant resided in Temperanceville, and the alleged homicide occurred shortly after one o'clock on the morning of the fifteenth of November last. The circumstances of the case are still fresh in the minds of our readers. Defendant was awakened from his sleep by a noise on a porch in the rear of his dwelling. He was led to believe that some one was trying to get into the house. He armed himself with a gun, and then went down to the door, but after failing to get an answer to his inquiries, he opened the door and fired at Dearr, who was then leaving the house. Deceased reached the road and then suddenly sank down and expired, the charge of the gun, which consisted of duck shot, having taken effect in the right shoulder, and lodged in the region of the heart. Groves summoned a physician as soon as he had discovered that he had shot the man, and afterwards surrendered himself into the custody of the authorities. When the case was called up District Attorney Pearson and H. A. Collier, Esq., appeared for the Commonwealth, and M. Swartzwelder, Esq., for the defense. The prisoner was arraigned in the usual form, and plead not guilty. The empanneling of a jury was then proceeded with, and shortly after two o'clock, twelve jurors having been empanneled and sworn, the testimony on the part of the Commonwealth was commenced.

Doctor Boggs testified that he saw Dearr after he was shot; found him dead; a gunshot wound, of duckshot, in the left shoulder; the shoulder and left breast were riddled with shot. Probed three of the shot into cavity of the chest, and one into the heart. Witness knew Dearr; had seen him a day or two before. The man who called witness to attend Dearr said that he had shot him; thought he was trying to break into his house. Before he fired, he said, he called to the man and received no answer; he called again; he made an insulting reply.

Martha Jane McGibbony was sworn, and said that about half-past one o'clock on Sunday morning she heard an unusual noise; looked out at the back part of the house and saw a man walking along on a shed near the house in which Groves lived; he then came down to the end of the house in which witness lived; witness lived in the basement, and Mr. Groves lived in the two rooms above. About two minutes after witness saw the man she heard the shot. Lit the candle and went out and saw a man lying there; he was a Mr. Dearr; knew him by sight; saw him sometimes going from his work. Heard Groves call out to the man; did not hear an answer; the shot was fired in an instant thereafter. Did not hear the window opened; heard no noise until I heard the noise on the porch; only heard Groves run down his own stairs into his lower room before I heard the shot fired.

Dr. M. B. Hays testified as to his having been called to the scene of the shooting; found a man whom they said was John Dearr, shot in the left breast; he was lying about twenty or twenty five feet from Groves' house; the wounds described would produce death.

James Painter, the father-in-law of Groves, was called to the stand. He testified that about half-past one o'clock Sunday morning he heard a noise at the back of Groves' house; thought they were trying to get into my house; thought there were some burglars around; opened the window and asked who was there several times, and no body made any answer; saw no one when I raised the window, and heard no noise; in a short time heard Groves' door open, and heard the report of a gun. Heard no talk before the gun was fired. Heard the tramping on the back of Groves' shed; thought the gun was fired from Groves' porch. I said, "Groves, did you shoot any one?" He said, "No; the man was gone," and I said, "Groves, let the man go about his business." I thought he was going after the man. My wife went out, and came back crying, saying that John Dearr was shot.

On cross-examination witness said: It was a very dark night; I thought they had got into my room; don't think Groves knew Dearr. The gun belonged to me; I had loaned it out, and Groves must have gone after it.

Sarah Ann Painter, wife of the last witness, heard the noise of persons outside the house; thought they were breaking into the house; heard Groves' door open, and heard the shot. After the shot, witness and Mr. McGibbon got a light and went to the man, who was lying on the ground thirty or thirty-five feet from Groves' house; did not know whether he was dead or alive. Groves and his wife followed, and witness said, "O, dear, Groves, you have shot a man." Groves said, "O, dear, did I come into this country to do a murder!" and he ran for a doctor.

John Dearr, son of deceased, testified that he last saw his father on the Friday before his death; was over in the city on the night he was killed; heard he was killed when on my way home, after one o'clock Sunday morning. I was down at Wood's rolling mill when I heard it; about a quarter of a mile from where I live I saw my father lying on the broad of his back in the middle of the road, and I started on home.

Mrs. Dearr, wife of deceased testified that Dearr left home at six o'clock Saturday evening; said he was going to the barber shop; he always came home the hill way. It was between four and five o'clock Sunday morning when they brought him home dead.

John D. Messner testified as to a statement made by the prisoner in the watch house. It was the same straightforward story which the prisoner told to others, and did not differ materially from the facts brought out by the testimony.

John Tanner, sworn—Lived next neighbor to Groves. On the night of Nov. 14, was waked up by a loud report; my wife allowed it was a shot gun; heard a heavy oath just after the shot was fired; could not distinguish the words. Mrs. Woods called me, and I got up and found the man dead.

The case for the Commonwealth was here closed, and Mr. Swartzwelder addressed the jury briefly in opening for the defense. He said the case was so plain, and that, as the District Attorney had manifested a desire to get the truth of the matter, he felt there was nothing left for him to do. But the party whom he represented would expect him to do something, and he would therefore review the facts as briefly as possible.

When counsel for the defense had concluded his remarks, he proceeded to call witnesses as to the defendant's character. A large number of respectable gentlemen were called, all of whom gave the defendant an excellent character.

The testimony for the defense having closed, and counsel on both sides agreeing to submit the case without argument, Judge Mellon delivered a brief charge to the jury. He said he would not take up time by defining the various grades of homicide, as it was not claimed or pretended that any verdict beyond that of manslaughter would be found. The shooting was clearly not an accident. It would seem that the shot was fired with an intention to kill. It is claimed by the defense that the shot was fired under the belief that the deceased was a burglar. Suppose he was not a burglar. The question then arises, had the defendant reasonable ground to believe that he was? If so, he would be excusable. This is a question entirely for the jury, who will take into consideration the many depredations by burglars in the community.

After a few moment's deliberation the jury returned a verdict of not guilty, and the prisoner was discharged by proclamation.

EXTENSIVE FIRE.

The Machine Shop and Rifle Factory of Mr. James Bown Destroyed—Loss $20,000.

About half past eleven o'clock Tuesday night flames were discovered issuing from the machine shop and rifle factory owned by Mr. Jas. Bown, manufacturer and dealer in hardware, oil tools, etc., No. 136 Wood street. The factory is located in rear of the warehouse, and connects by a court with Virgin alley. An alarm was sounded from box No. 17, corner of Wood street and Sixth avenue, and the fire department were soon on the ground. The building is a four story brick structure, has been built about fifteen years, and the wood work inside where the flames were first observed, and in fact throughout the entire shop, is very dry, and saturated with oil used in greasing the machinery and tools. The fire consequently made rapid progress, and was with difficulty prevented from attacking the adjoining buildings. The efforts of the firemen were exerted for over two hours in preventing the spread of the flames, and it was after three o'clock this morning before the steamers left the scene. The fire, as we have stated, commenced in the first story, and spread through the entire building, burning the floors, and entire wood-work, leaving only the bare walls standing. The machinery, including steam engine, tools, many of them very valuable, were either badly damaged or will prove a total loss. The factory and contents are probably worth from $20,000 to $25,000, on which there is only a partial insurance of about $10,000, of which $1,000 is in the Pennsylvania Insurance Company, of Pittsburgh, the remainder being in Eastern offices.

The origin of the fire is unknown, yet a suspicion is entertained that it was the work of an incendiary.

The fires which heat the boilers are slacked in the evening, while the boilers themselves are located in a separate portion of the shop from where the flames were first discovered.

Had the flames gained much further headway, before the alarm was given, the loss in property would have been enormous, as the conflagration occurred in the very heart of the most valuable portion of the city. The fire department deserve credit for the efficient, constant and well directed manner in which they labored.

A Word to the Prudent.

In this age of progress, when the fact is so patent that adulteration is practiced to an extent never before known; when our very food and drink contain ingredients that are in the main antagonistic to the system, it behooves the prudent to exercise the most discreet caution in making purchases. The recent expositions in the New York *World*, of the enormous extent to which adulteration is carried, not alone in articles of diet, but in the very medicines we use to restore the deranged functions of the system to a healty condition, should have a more than ordinary influence on the public in urging them, more especially in the matter of drugs, to practice due caution in procuring medicines, and should warn them to purchase from none but the most reliable. Such a one is the well known wholesale drug merchant, Mr. George A. Kelly, whose establishment is located at the corner of Wood street and Second avenue. Our readers are so well acquainted with the reliability of this house, that it is almost supererogatory on our part to dwell at length on the manner in which he has secured his present extensive patronage. Suffice it that one of the chief attractions, that have drawn customers to his house, is his known reliability in furnishing to the public as pure and standard drugs as are sold in the market. Dealers will find it to their advantage to accord him their patronage from the fact that his terms are invariably liberal, and his goods are of the most genuine descriptions. In addition to an extensive stock of medicines he invariably has on hand a large assortment of paints, oils, litharge, putty, and all goods that can be found in a first class wholesale drug house. Mr. Kelly is also agent for the sale of Dr. Sargent's celebrated pills, to whose efficacious virtue thousands of relieved invalids can testify. These pills have not the effect of purgatives, and consequently do not interfere with the daily routine of business, while affording relief to children as well as adults. The public will be treated with uniform courtesy at this house, and can supply themselves with anything in the line of drugs, and articles pertaining to this business at the most reasonable rates.

The Late Fire at Bown's Machine Shops and Rifle Factory—Commendable Enterprise.

We published yesterday the particulars of the fire, which occurred on Tuesday night in the machine shop, in rear of the store and warehouse of Mr. James Bown, manufacturer and dealer in hardware, oil tools, skates, etc. It will be observed that the warehouse, and the entire large stock it contained is intact, and Mr. Bown has secured an establishment elsewhere in the city where he proposes to supply all orders on hand, and in fact as many new ones as are given him, for the manufacture of rifles, oil tools and machinery, hardware, and mechanics tools generally, so that his patrons will have to submit to almost no delay. Mr. Bown immediately after arriving at the scene of the late disaster, set a large force of men to work to clean away the rubbish, and he has contracted to have his factory rebuilt in about six or seven weeks at the farthest. This energy on his part will be taken as evidence of a healthy condition of business, and should bespeak an increase of the large patronage which has been accorded him in the past. So far no clue has been discovered as to the origin of the fire, and our first supposition holds good, that it was the work of an incendiary. On the building, the greater portion of which was burned, (the walls are in good condition) there is an insurance of $3,000, divided as follows: In the Putnam Insurance Company, of Hartford, Connecticut, $2,000; in the Ætna, of same place, $1,000. On the engines, machinery and tools, there is an insurance of $4,000, of which $1,000 is in the Pennsylvania, of Pittsburgh; $1,000 in the Albany, of Albany City, N. Y.; $2,000 in the Ætna, of Hartford, Conn. Besides the above, Mr. Bown holds a policy on the latter company for $1,000 insurance on the stock. The total insurance is $8,000, and the loss above the insurance, $8,000.

Appointed Warden of the Penitentiary.

Captain Edward S. Wright received the appointment of Warden of the Western Penitentiary, vice Colonel Shallenberger, resigned, at a meeting of the Board of Inspectors of that institution, held on Saturday last. The selection is a prudent one. Capt. Wright, we are assured, will make a good and efficient officer.

Gen. George W. Cass.

On our first page will be found an article giving a short history of Gen. Geo. W. Cass, President of the Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne and Chicago Rail Road, and who will undoubtedly be the nominee of the Democratic party in this State for Governor at the next election. Gen. Cass is a resident of Allegheny county, and has obtained a reputation and character for executive ability seldom attained by any person.

For once we see that Western counties are almost unanimous for the nomination of General Cass. For once we see a willingness to ignore all local preferences, and concentrate the whole force of the West, Northwest and Southwest upon one candidate, and this fact alone will insure us not only the nominee, but a triumph at the election. Heretofore we had so many great men West of the Allegheny mountains that no concentration of our forces could be effected upon either of them, for each wished to be considered the greatest, and while they were contending others stole away the prize. It is different now. The West makes a demand upon the Democracy of the State for the candidate for Governor, and she does it with commendable unanimity. She presents Gen. Cass, against whose integrity and honesty no man can say aught. She does it in the confident hope that her claims upon the Democracy will not be ignored, but recognized; and she does it in the firm belief that if granted, the democracy will come out of the contest triumphant. General Cass is deservedly popular. He has done as much as any other person to build up the Western part of this State and add to its material interests. Especially is this the case so far as Allegheny county is concerned. The Pittsburgh, Ft. Wayne and Chicago Railroad has for years poured an amount of trade into the cities of Allegheny and Pittsburgh that cannot be reckoned by dollars and cents. He has been, as it were, a wall of protection to the interests of the people of both these cities, and that, in the event of his nomination, he would receive a very large vote in Allegheny county is beyond question. In the adjoining counties it is equally so. No man has a better reputation or is more popular with the people.—*Butler Herald.*

General George W. Cass.

We take from a new monthly magazine entitled "Leisure Hours," printed in Pittsburg, the following biographical sketch of a prominent public man. General Cass is not only a thorough man of business, of unsullied integrity—but a man of honor, brains and back bone. In this State it would be difficult to find a man of more general intelligence. Pleasant and flexible in his manners—he has one of those happy dispositions in which everything is native and spontaneous—nothing forced. An admirable conversationalist, yet, he possesses that happier faculty of being a good listener. With an equanimity of temper befitting a really great man, he has for old or young, great or small, always the right word and always the same demeanor to all. A man of capacity and foresight, his judgement always seems perfectly clear, sensible and unbiased, and ever ready to be convinced by argument. Calm and collected in thought, prompt in decision, ready and reliable in execution, zealous and upright in the discharge of duty—these are the distinguishing traits of the man. His admitted virtues in political life are all cognate to them. Of a family which has not wanted to the present time distinguished representatives who have adorned all the walls of life, who have filled exalted stations with honor—with credit to themselves and benefit to their fellow men—he is in no wise unworthy of them. Adapted by nature and education to public life, the State would honor herself in honoring him. As his claims to the next Gubernatorial nomination have received the endorsement of quite a number of the populous counties of the State, it may interest our readers to learn "what manner of man he is" at home, in the estimation of his neighbors.—*Easton Argus.*

The Governor Nomination.

The contest for the Democratic gubernatorial candidacy is already exciting quite a lively interest throughout the State. The three counties that have led off in the election of delegates—all of them central counties of the State—are Fulton, Cumberland, and Dauphin and they have all declared in favor of Gen. Geo. W. Cass. If we are not greatly mistaken Gen. Cass will be the nominee; as the west seems to be pretty unanimously in his favor, while he has many strong friends and influential advocates in the East.—*Fulton Democrat.*

Gen. G. W. Cass.

From present indications General George W. Cass, President of the Pittsburgh, Ft. Wayne and Chicago Railroad will be the Democratic nominee for Governor of Pennsylvania. Already nearly every county in the State, that has held conventions, has instructed for him. He is a sterling Democrat, and one of the best business men in the country. He would make a very superior Executive officer. If nominated we regard his election as a certainty.—*Mt. Vernon, (O.,) Banner.*

GEN. GEO. W. CASS, President of the Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne and Chicago Railway is the choice of the Democracy of Pittsburgh and a very strong, prominent and deserving candidate for the next Governorship of Pennsylvania. Gen. Cass is one of the ablest men in the State, a reliable Democrat, a man of enterprise, wealth, liberality, devotion to principle, and long identified wth the gigantic interests of Pennsylvania. He would make a strong candidate, and, in in all probabilities will be elected by a very handsome majority.—*Brick Pomeroy.*

General Cass.

The Beaver *Radical* says: General Cass has everything his own way is the West. From appearances he will receive the vote of every delegate to the Democratic Convention, West of the Alleghenies—and has carried the Juniata Valley down to Dauphin county almost solidly. Asa Packer is put to his trumps—with the winning cards very evidently held against him.

ALLEGHENY COUNTY has instructed unanimously its delegates to vote for its distinguished citizen General G. W. Cass, as the next Democratic candidate for Governor of Pennsylvania. The Democracy of the Keystone State could not make a better nomination for that hign office than General Cass. *Steubenville Gazette.*

A Sensation Spoiled.

A rumor was circulated in Allegheny towards the latter end of the past week that the tomb in which the remains of the very Rev. Father Stiebel were deposited had been sacrilegiously broken open and despoiled of the memorial ornaments. Mr. Schmitzer, Superintendent of St. Mary's Cemetery, in Allegheny, where the body reposes, declares the rumor unfounded.

LOCAL AFFAIRS.

Mysterious Affair—The Dead Body of a Girl Found in the Snow Near Tarentum.

A strange and mysterious affair, on which some light will probably be thrown to-day is reported from the neighborhood of Tarentum. On Saturday evening Coroner Clawson received a dispatch from the place mentioned, stating that the dead body of an girl had been found in a snow bank near there, at about noon on that day. The Coroner telegraphed to Justice Evans, of Tarentum, requesting him to empanel a jury, and that he would be up yesterday or to-day, to hold the inquest.

From all that we can learn of the affair, it appears that the body was found in a field, near Hite's Station, about two miles this side of Tarentum. It was lying, face downwards, in a snow-bank on the slope of a hill in the field. The deceased was a girl of apparently about fifteen or sixteen years of age, and when found was without shoes to her feet. The body had apparently been there for several days, as it was almost decomposed when found. When the body was firs. discovered, the supposition was that the girl had frozen to death, but an examination of the remains created a strong suspicion of foul play. A heavy bruise or cut was observable on the temple, as though the girl had been dealt a severe blow with some blunt instrument. The position of the body when found, would not justify the presumption that the cut had been received by a fall.

The remains were visited by a number of persons residing in the vicinity, but so far as we have learned, they have not been identified. A gentleman who called at the Mayor's office, stated that the remains were probably those of a girl, who left her home in Tarentum about twelve days ago to visit the house of a friend who lives a short distance out of the town, but who never reached her destination and has not been heard of since. Whether this be the body of the girl or not is not yet known but at present the whole affair remains a mystery. Probably their will be same developments made before the Coroner's jury.

Business at the Register's Office.

The following is a statement of the business transacted at the office of Joseph H. Gray, Register, during the month of January.

LETTERS OF ADMINISTRATION GRANTED.

Decedent.	Administrator.	Bond.
E. D. Harding	Robert McKnight	$5,400
Jacob Keil	Adam Schultz	3,000
Frederick Erni	Anna M. Erni	300
Caroline Shaler	Louis Shaler	400
Math. Patterson	Martha Patterson	1,000
Cath. Compton	Benj. Compton	400
A. House	W. H. House	500
Ernst Bark	Cath. Bark	300
D. B. McMillan	Mary McMillan	500
Hugh Duff	J. P. Fleming and James Taylor	1,400
Thomas Leger	Wm. Finch	100
D. Williams	John Williams	150
J. V. Kuhns	Margaret Kuhns	600
Francis Felix	Clara Felix	300
C. F. Falkinstine	Geo. Falkinstine	4,000
C. McHenry	Wm. McHenry	600
Thos. Newell	James R. Newell	2,500
R. N. Newton	Edward P. Wilson	60,000
James Gracey	Hugh Ward	50
George Hartz	Geo. Frichley	100
John Wilson	Robt. McEldowney	1,800
Saml. S. Hamnett	John Hamnetts	12,500
Robert Hall	Jane Hall	500
F. Biggs	David Pearsol	1,000
R. Sloss	E. H. Russell	500
Benj. Lobb	Alice Lobb	2,000
Thos. Ford	Mary Ann Ford	400

WILLS ADMITTED TO PROBATE.

Decedent.	Executor.
Margaret Wallace	Jacob Wallace.
Jacob Forsyth,	Henry and William Forsyth.
Jacob Weilder,	John Moser and Phillip Bergen.
John Kuhn,	R. Miller and B. Kunkle.
C. Folkenstein,	Letters C. T. A.
John Logan,	Wm. L. Shannon.
Andrew Kelly,	Ann Kelly and Wm. Howbert.
Rev. John Stiebel,	Rt. Rev. Bishop Domenec.
Christian Stembach,	John Gerloch.
Dr. Wm. H. Hill,	J. E. Vance and W. Alwater.
M. Crawford,	Oath. B. and M. C. Crawford.
Thos. Ford,	Letters C. T. A.
Ellen Poland.	Margaret N. Poland
Mary Beys,	James Pollock.

The Drummer Boy—$1,150 for the Author—$1,500 for Soldiers' Widows and Orphans.

Editor Post:—"Relief," through the columns of the *Commercial*, states that the *Chronicle* gave the correct figures concerning the receipts of the Drummer Boy, viz.: "four thousand six hundred dollars gross receipts; or, fifteen hundred net proceeds." This statement escaped my notice, and I deem it but just to give it here. It must strike those, however, who are acquainted with the capacity of the Academy of Music which was crowded at each exhibition of the Drummer Boy at 50, 35 and 25 cents per head with 25 cents additional for reserved seats as a small sum for the *ten* performances. But let that pass. Relief says if soldiers "will rent the Academy of Music for nine nights, (in a holiday week,) pay the author for the privilege of producing the Drummer Boy, *one fourth of the gross receipts*," &c. Now are we to understand by this that the author (supposed to be Mr. Muscroft) was paid *eleven hundred and fifty dollars*, or within three hundred and fifty dollars of the amount raised for the widows and orphans? If so, it substantiates the reports current, to the effect that somebody got about as much as was raised for the destitute, and the public can view it in no other light than a very good thing for the author, but not so good for the object for which these exhibitions were given, and more particularly so, when, it will be remembered, that it was given out that those who gave their servies did so free of charge. Will "Relief" be more explicit and give a statement of the receipts and expenditures? Those who contributed to make the movement a success have a right to expect this much and if it is not forthcoming they will look to it that the next time they contribute to a worthy object one-half of such contributions will not be diverted from the purposes for which it was donated.

SOLDIER.

Two or Three Colds

In succession will, with many constitutions, securely establish the seeds of Consumption in the system, thus converting what was originally a simple, curable affection, into one generally fatal. While ordinary prudence, therefore, makes it the business of every one to take care of a cold until it is got rid of, intelligent experience fortunately presents a remedy in Dr. D. Jayne's Expectorant, thoroughly adapted to remove speedily all coughs and colds and one equally effective in the primary stages of consumption, asthma, and bronchitis. Sold by all Druggists. mwsD&w

If You Want to Buy

A Home, get the *Pittsburgh Real Estat Register*. It is given away *gratis*, or *sent free* to any address. Croft & Phillips, Publishers, Real Estate Agents and Brokers, No. 139 Fourth avenue. ja20-d2w

Testimonials Presented Mayor Blackmore, Captain Lewis, and Clerk Snowden.

In the Mayor's private office, on Saturday, an interesting series of presentations occurred—an expression on the part of the old police of their esteem for the retiring officials.

A large number of persons were in attendance, and about eight P. M., an organization was effected by calling ex-Mayor W. C. McCarthy, to the chair, and appointing Alex. McIlwaine, John A. Strain, Alfred Kerr and John C. McCarthy, Esqs., Vice Presidents, and John McClaren, John A. Floyd, and the Reporters of the Press, Secretaries.

A committee, consisting of Messrs. Alf. Kerr, J. R. Reed, John A. Strain, Deputy Mayor, and G. M. Irwin, was appointed to escort Mayor Blackmore, Capt. Lewis and Mr. Snowden to the office, and in a few moments returned with these gentlemen.

Alexander McIlwaine, Esq., then arose, and in a neat address, frequently applauded, in behalf of the members of the police force, and a number of his personal friends, presented to Mayor Blackmore a magnificent gold watch and chain. The watch, which is of American manufacture, Howard movement, bears the following inscription: "Presented to Mayor Blackmore by his friends, January 30, 1869."

His honor, being indisposed, delegated John C. McCarthy, Esq., to make the reception speech, which he did in characteristic style. He was followed by Alderman Strain, who made some remarks complimentary to the Mayor and his police force.

Robert B. Parkison, Esq., then arose and after some complimentary allusions to Captain M. W. Lewis' military and civil career presented him with an elegant gold hunting case watch and chain.

Captain Lewis replied in a brief speech of thanks.

Lieutenant Henry B. McCurry then presented to Mr. Joseph Snowden, the efficient Mayor's Clerk, a beautiful gold-headed cane, in behalf of the members of the police force and his friends generally. On the head of the cane was inscribed the following: "Presented to Joseph Snowden, Esq., by his friends as a token for his services as a public officer."

Mr. Snowden, on receiving the present, responded briefly, thanking his friends for the valuable gift.

William Linn, Esq., was then called upon and made a few remarks, after which the party separated.

Mayor Blackmore retires from municipal honors, esteemed and respected by all classes, after filling the mayoralty chair to the general satisfaction. To him belongs the honor, as his was the laborious task, of placing the police force on an efficient footing.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

WILSON'S ANTI-DYSPEPTIC

HEADACHE PILLS.

The Best Pill Before the Public

PITTSBURGH, Sept. 27, 1868.

I have used Wilson's Pills several years in my family. In my opinion they are *decidedly* the best Pill for general use that has ever been presented to the public. D. H. HAZEN, Attorney at Law.

B. L. FAHNESTOCK & CO.,
Sole Proprietors,
No. 76 Wood Street, Pittsburgh.

THE GREATEST OF ALL COUGH MEDICINES.

At this time of the year, when the street and pavements are covered with snow and slush, it is no wonder that the natural pores and conducts of the body become obstructed, and whole communities become affected with coughs and pulmonary and throat ailments. One of the very best cures for all these diseases will be found in DR. KEYSER'S PECTORAL SYRUP, which at once sets free the imprisoned matter, removes the obstruction, and allays the irritability of the nervous system in such a way as to do no injury to health, or interfere with one's usual avocations. What a blessing it must be to have so potent a remedy in the house as DR. KEYSER'S PECTORAL SYRUP, which, for over twenty years, has gained on the affections and restored the health of thousands of our people. To get the best of what is going, is a good rule in anything, but it is especially true with regard to medicine, and there is no cough medicine, that we know of, of equal potency, both as a cure and preventive, than DR. KEYSER'S PECTORAL SYRUP.

Sold at the great Medicine Store, No. 140 Wood street, WILL REMOVE SHORTLY, to 107 LIBERTY STREET, one door from St. Clair.

DR. KEYSER'S RESIDENT OFFICE FOR LUNG EXAMINATIONS AND THE TREATMENT OF OBSTINATE CHRONIC DISEASES, NO. 120 PENN STREET, PITTSBURGH, PA. Office hours from 9 A. M. until 4 P. M.

Plantation Bitters.

A distinguished Methodist Minister and prominent Temperance Lecturer once remarked that go where he would, from one end of the country to the other, he hardly ever failed to find PLANTATION BITTERS, and while he condemned the practice of using these Bitters too freely, he could not conscientiously say that he would discard them from the side-board, for he had himself experienced beneficial results from their use, and, that, from a long and close observation, he was convinced that when used moderately, and as a medicine exclusively, they were all that was recommended. At the same time he warned his hearers not to pull the cork too often, for they were far too pleasant a tonic to trifle with.

MAGNOLIA WATER—Superior to the best imported German Cologne, and sold at half the price.

PUBLIC SALE.

I WILL OFFER FOR SALE AT AUCTION,

On TUESDAY, February 2, 1869,

At 10 o'clock, A. M., the following property:

ONE FARM,

Of 205 Acres, and one of

137 ACRES,

In Unity Township, about 1¼ miles north of Latrobe, Westmoreland county, Pa. Both Farms are well improved, with good buildings and well watered, and both are underlaid with

A Strata of Good Coal.

TERMS—One-third cash; balance in three annual payments, with interest. If not sold, these farms will be for rent.

I will also sell, at the same time and place, all the stock of Horses, Cattle, Sheep and Farming Utensils, such as

Wagons, Plows, Harrows, Seeder, Mower, &c.,

On said Farms. Terms:—Six months' note, with approved security, on all sums over ten dollars; under ten dollars, cash.

ja11:d&wtd THOMAS MOORE.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

NEW GOODS

NEW GOODS.

BOOTS AND SHOES

NEW CARPETS.

SMITHSON'S

AUCTION ROOMS,

55 & 57

FIFTH AVENUE

ELEGANT ASSORTMENT LADIES' and MISSES' BALMORALS. The finest

BLANKETS, BLANKETS,

In the city. Large stock of

Men's, Boys', and Youth

BOOTS AND SHOES.

SMITHSON'S AUCTION ROOMS

55 and 57 Fifth Avenue.

BOOTS AND SHOES.
BOOTS AND SHOES.
BOOTS AND SHOES.

BLANKETS.
BLANKETS.
BLANKETS.

Ladies', Misses' & Children's Furs,
Ladies', Misses' & Children's Furs,
Ladies', Misses' & Children's Furs,

SPREADS AND QUILTS,
SPREADS AND QUILTS,
SPREADS AND QUILTS.

CARPETS.
CARPETS,

Smithson's Emporium,

55 and 57 Fifth Avenue,

BOOTS and SHOES

LADIES', MISSES'
LADIES', MISSES'
MEN'S, BOYS', AND YOUTH'S
MEN'S, BOYS', AND YOUTH'S.

LOW PRICES.
LOW PRICES
LOW PRICES.

H. B. SMITHSON & CO'S

MAMMOTH EMPORIUM,

55 AND 57 FIFTH AVENUE.

des

LARGE

ASSORTMENTS.

Sheetings,

Damasks,

Lace Curtains, Towels,

Shirt Fronts,

White Goods,

Cassimeres,

Corsets,

Ladies' Underclothing.

BATES & BELL

OFFER A GOOD STOCK AT

POPULAR PRICES.

ja20

Duff's College.

NO. 57 FIFTH AVENUE, PITTSBURGH, PA.

P. DUFF, Author of Duff's Systems of Book-Keeping, PRESIDENT.

Established twenty-eight years, having educated many thousands of Merchants, Bankers and Accountants, in the United States and Canadas, in the most perfect class instruction, and is now the first College in America to introduce the new important improvement of combining that class instruction with comprehensive exercises in

REAL BUSINESS,

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SAMARITAN'S GIFT!—THE MOST CERTAIN REMEDY EVER USED.—Yes! A positive cure for all diseases arising from Youthful Indiscretion. Contains no mineral, no balsam, no mercury. Only ten Pills to be taken to effect a cure. They are entirely vegetable, having no smell nor any unpleasant taste, and will not in any way injure the stomach or bowels of the most delicate. Cures in from two to four days, and recent cases in twenty-four hours. Sent by mail. Price—male packages, $2; female, $3.

LEUCORRHŒA OR WHITES.

As this complaint is very common with delicate females, we cannot avoid calling their attention to the use of the Samaritan's Gift, and we assure them that by following the directions which are on each package, you will soon get rid of that most troublesome disease, and become robust and hearty.

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SCROFULA.—This foul taint of corruption which lurks in the system, may be known from its peculiar effects, as tuberculous consumption, ulceration of the liver, stomach and kidneys; eruptions and eruptive diseases of the skin, pimples, blotches, boils, tumors, tetter, and salt rheum, scald head, ring worm, ulcers and sores; pain in the bones, side and head; female weaknesses, whites, ulcerated uterus, and general debility. This being only some of the most prominent symptoms of Scrofula, yet we hope they will suffice to show the necessity of the timely use of a remedy that will eradicate the disease from the system.

Mild cases soon yield. Six bottles will cure the worst cases. Price $1 25 per bottle.

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BACKACHE PILLS.

The most efficient

DIURETIC,

For treatment of all Complaints resulting from weakness and derangement of the Kidneys; such as Pains and Weakness in the Back or Loins; Gravel, Dropsy, Incontinence of Urine, Straguary, INFLAMMATION OF THE KIDNEYS, &C., &c.

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BACKACHE PILLS

Can be used with perfect safety in all cases in children as well as adults. Upwards of thirty-seven years' experience has proven this medicine to be the most uniform and efficient Diuretic ever discovered, besides being in the form of sugar coated Pills, making them easy to take, and not being a purgative, never interferes with the regular discharge of duties. These Pills can be had at wholesale and retail from the Proprietor,

GEORGE A. KELLY,

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Corner Wood Street and Second Avenue, Pittsburgh.

And from all Druggists and Dealers in Medicine. Fifty cents per box. jvn16

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Pure Glycerine, Camphor Ice, Cold Cream, Glycerine Soap, Juniper Tar Soap, Tar Soap; Bazin's, Colgate and Lowe's Brown Windsor Soap; Goulard's Italian Medicated Soap; Bay Rum; Magnolia Water; Farina Cologne; Pure French and American Cologne;

Toilet Sets; Odor Sets; Sacket Powder; Lubin's Extracts; Coudray, Bazin's and Rimmel's Pomades; Fine Pearl Handled Hair, Nail and Tooth Brushes; Shell, Rubber, Ivory and Horn Dressing Combs.

A full stock of Toilet Articles of every variety. Trusses, Brace, Supporters Bandages, Kneelets, elastic Stockings, made to order direct from manufacturer's. Sponges, Bath Towels, Chamois Skins, Physician's Cases and Instruments; Drugs, Patent Medicines, Homœopathic Medicines; Pure Wines and Liquors for medicinal purposes.

Prescriptions carefully compounded at all hours, by a careful and competent person.

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DR. BROWN, NO. 50 SMITH field street, in Back Room, continues to guarantee his cures in cases of PRIVATE DISEASES. His remedies are prepared by himself. No patient will be sent to a druggist for his medicine. Having had large experience in a practice of over thirty years, he can insure relief in a few days. Terms low, and cures certain or no charge. Delicate Diseases, Liver Complaint, Palpitation of the Heart, Strictures, Diseases of the Bladder, and Kidney General Debility and Nervousness yield ready to his treatment. au26:eod&w

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PUBLIC SALE.—HOUSE AND LOT in Noblestown. The undersigned will offer at public sale the house in which he now resides, together with the four adjoining lots, or separately, to suit purchasers, in the village of Noblestown, 12 miles west of Pittsburgh, near Station, on SATURDAY, February 27th, 1869. For particulars see large bills, or inquire of James McVey.

M. HARBISON,
ja20:4tw Auctioneer.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

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AND LONDONDERRY.

THE ANCHOR LINE.

FAVORITE CLYDE BUILT PASSENGER Steamers are intended to sail EVERY SATURDAY, with passengers for LIVERPOOL, GLASGOW and DERRY, from pier 20, North river, at 12 o'clock, noon.

RATES OF PASSAGE, Payable in Currency.

Cabins to Liverpool, Glasgow or Derry, $90 and $75, according to location.

Excursion tickets, good for 12 months, $160.

Intermediate, to Glasgow or Derry, $35

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Prepaid Certificates from these ports, $37.

Passengers booked to and from Hamburg, Rotterdam, Antwerp, Havre, &c., at very low rates.

For further information apply at the Company's Office, No. 6 Bowling Green, New York.

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70 Fifth street, Chronicle Building, up stairs,

Where plans of the Cabins can be seen and berths secured. 1718:eod

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THE ANCHOR LINE.—THE FAVORITE CLYDE built passenger steamers are intended to sail EVERY SATURDAY, from Pier 20 North River, at 12 o'clock noon.

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Rates of passage payable in currency.

Cabins to Liverpool, Glasgow or Derry, $90 and $75.

Excursion Tickets good for twelve months, $160.

Steerage to Glasgow or Derry, $30. Intermediate, $35.

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JANUARY, 1869.

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M'FARLAND & COLLINS,

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ANNUAL CLEARANCE SALE

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Greater Bargains than ever will be offered, to close out Special Lines of Goods, at

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FIRST NATIONAL BANK

OF PITTSBURGH

Late Pittsburgh Trust Co,

Capital $500,000 Paid in, with Privilege to increase to $1,000,000.

THE PITTSBURGH TRUST COMPANY having organized under the act to provide a National Currency, under the title of the FIRST NATIONAL BANK OF PITTSBURGH, would respectfully offer its services for the collection of Notes, Drafts, Bills of Exchange, &c., receive money on deposit and buy and sell Exchange on all parts of the country.

The success which has attended the Pittsburgh Trust Company since its organization in 1852, will, we believe, be a sufficient guarantee that business entrusted to the new organization will receive the same prompt attention.

Having a very extensive correspondence with Banks and Bankers, throughout the country, we believe we can offer unusual facilities to those who do business with us. The business will be conducted by the same officers and directors.

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Important to Cigar Manufacturers and Whisky Distillers.

The new law recently passed by Congress requires all Manufacturers of Cigars to have the party's Name, District and Number of Cigars contained in each box

BURNT ON THE SAME.

Also, that each Distiller shall have Burnt on each Barrel of Whisky, the Distiller's Name, District, Number of Gallons, Date of Tax, &c., &c. To parties requiring such BRANDING IRONS, I am now prepared to furnish the same at reasonable rates and at short notice. I also make Steel Straps, Stencil Plats, Seal Presses, Cancelling Stamps, &c. SKATES in endless Variety, together with a full line of Cutlery, Guns and Pistols.

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235 Liberty Street,
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HARRISBURG.

Pennsylvania Legislature.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Post.]

Mr. Graham presented a petition from property owners of Ohio township, Allegheny county, for a new road law.

Mr. Kerr presented a petition from New Wilmington for a Prohibitory Liquor law for Lawrence township, Butler county.

Also a joint resolution relative to the Civil Code Commissioners, requiring them to report at each session till 1871. The bills on each subject passed finally.

Also a bill authorizing the School Directors of the south ward, Meadville, to borrow money. Passed finally.

BILLS INTRODUCED.

By Mr. Kerr—Extending the limits of Butler borough.

By Mr. White—Providing for the calling of a Convention to submit the amendments to the State Constitution.

By Mr. Graham—Incorporating the Masonic Deposit Savings Bank; relating to roads in Ohio township.

By Mr. Searight—A joint resolution urging Congressmen to vote against the proposition for negro suffrage.

By Mr. Errett—Preventing and punishing the issue and procurement of fraudulent naturalization certificates; which declares persons guilty of perjury who falsely swear, declare or affirm, and the certificate obtained thereon, null and void, and the Courts, on conviction, shall recall and cancel the same; Judges or Prothonotaries issuing blanks or fraudulent certificates, to be guilty of a misdemeanor, punishable by imprisonment in the penitentiary for two years, and a fine of one thousand dollars.

By Mr. White—A resolution repealing the thirty-third rule, and empowering the arrest of absentees when a quorum is wanted, and a public reproval by the Speaker. Adopted.

HOUSE.

BILLS INTRODUCED.

By Mr. Wilson—Incorporating the Allegheny Gold Mining Company; authorizing the Peoples' Savings bank to increase its capital stock to three hundred thousand dollars; extending the charter of the Bank of Pittsburgh.

By Mr. Rogers, of Philadelphia—Preventing the adulteration of drugs, and authorizing the appointment of a State Inspector.

By Mr. Kleckner, of Philadelphia—Protecting stockholders in close corporations.

By Mr. Adaire, of Philadelphia, providing for a final adjournment to the tenth of March; also,

Proposing Constitutional amendments, giving the House three hundred members, and prohibiting the passage of bills conferring corporate powers on private individuals.

By Mr. Burnett, of Susquehanna—A joint resolution urging the General Government to establish a postal telegraph.

By Mr. Duncan, of Venango—Incorporating the Charlie and Shaffer Tubing Run Company; also,

A bill incorporating the Holiday Run Tubing Company.

Mr. Painter, of Lycoming—Urging Pennsylvania Congressmen to have an act passed connecting the Pacific Railway with some road in Pennsylvania.

Mr. Davis, of Philadelphia—Joint resolution to the abuse of the franking privilege, providing that no package be sent under a frank costing over five cents, except departmental reports.

Mr. Wilson, of Allegheny, moved to amend to provide that no member be permitted to use a frank for other persons.

Mr. Rea, of Erie, moved a reference to the Committee of Ways and Means. Agreed to, but was subsequently reconsidered on motion of Mr. Clark, of Warren, and the motion of Mr. Rea was made a special order for to morrow.

The House then considered the joint resolution opposing the General Government cotrolling telegraph operations.

Mr. Playford, of Fayette, moved an amendment against the passing by Congress of any bills for the construction of railways in any State, without the consent thereof. Adopted.

Mr. Burrill, of Susquehanna, opposed the whole bill, and favored the postal telegraph.

Pending the discussion the House adjourned.

HARRISBURG, January 29, 1867.

SENATE.

Mr. Connell, from the Conference Committee on Bates' History of the Pennsylvania Volunteers, reported sixteen hundred copies for the Senate and twenty-eight hundred for the House, provided there should be none sent as mail matter. Postponed.

Mr. Errett introduced a bill incorporating Union township and Allegheny.

Mr. Kerr introduced a bill changing the time of holding the spring elections in Butler county to the time of the general election.

Mr. Taylor—Allowing interested parties to testify.

HOUSE.

Nearly the whole morning session was occupied discussing the joint resolution of Mr. Davis, of Philadelhhia, prohibiting members from franking packages over five cents postage, or franking letters for other persons.

Mr. Brown, of Clarion, moved an amendment, dismissing all the pasters and folders but five. Overruled as irrelevant.

Mr. Strang, of Tioga, moved an amendment, abolishing the franking privilege, but afterwards withdrew it.

Messrs. Brown, of Huntingdon, Strang, of Tioga, Playford, of Fayette, McMillen, of Montgomery, and Rogers, of Philadelphia, opposed the resolution, as implying dishonesty on the part of the members, and because the law already provides against the abuse of franking.

Mr. Davis, of Philadelphia, made a long speech for the resolution, in the course of which he said a good deal had been uttered against the extravagance of the present Legislature, which would cost forty or fifty thousand dollars less than any other session. He had been charged by the Pittsburgh *Dispatch* as to blame for the enormous abuses as Speaker in 1868. If that editor knew nothing more than his article proved, he should be ashamed to publish a respectable newspaper. The Speaker had nothing more to do with the payment of officers than the Czar of Russia. It seemed strange that journals should single out one individual. He defied any member to prove corruption on him. The Pittsburgh *Gazette* had fallen into the same error, and called upon him for an explanation. He could no more explain than the gentleman from Beaver.

Mr. Nicholson, of Beaver—I proved an editor here a liar last winter, by twenty-one witnesses, and next morning he repeated it.

Mr. Davis, continuing, said he never drew a warrant for any officer for illness, or any body else. He thought the Auditor General ought to examine why the Pittsburgh *Gazette*, *Dispatch* and other papers made such enormous charges for advertising the twenty million over due loan. The Speaker never appointed officers; that was done by caucus. He was not to blame, but several Pittsburgh papers had thus attacked him. Standing here, before God, he pronounced it a lie, and the editor could take it as he saw fit, either in a personal or public sense. These editors did not know what they were talking about. He wanted to be reported properly on this occasion. He expected to make several editors of this State acknowledge the "lie" or acknowlegge their ignorance of the law. They must take one or the other horn of the dilemma. These were the very last papers that should squeal about extravagance. These newspapers were not in the habit of attacking persons and interests favorable to them. We found, in the advertisement of a twenty million loan enormous charges, which they would not make against individuals, yet they had not called upon the Auditor General to explain why the Pittsburgh *Gazette*, *Dispatch* and other papers had got such large sums.

Mr. Duncan, of Venango, thought the fault lay elsewhere as to postage. His constituents had informed him that documents came to them with double and treble the postage which weight called for. He moved the appointment of a committee of three to investigate. Adopted.

Mr. Duncan offered a resolution to refer to the same Committee, all alleged abuses of the franking privilege. Adopted.

Mr. Foy, of Philadelphia, offered a resolution referring to the same Committee, the investigation of alleged extravagant charges by newspapers, in advertising over due loans, as per Auditor General's report. Adopted.

Mr. Webb, of Bradford, offered a resolution for a committee of three, to ascertain by what authority five thousand copies of Bates' History of Pennsylvania Volunteers were printed, and the probable cost. Adopted.

Mr. Hunter, of Westmoreland, offered a resolution imposing a fine of five hundred dollars for the abuse of the franking privilege, on conviction in court. Referred to the Investigation Committee.

Mr. Kleckner, of Philadelphia, offered a resolution abolishing the franking privilege, and allowing each member one hundred and fifty dollars for postage. Referred to the Investigation Committee.

Mr. Brown, of Clarion, introduced a resolution requesting the Auditor General to report why William B. Mann received thirty thousand dollars for examining foreign insurance papers. Defeated.

Mr. Nicholson, of Beaver, offered a resolution instructing the Judiciary Committee to examine into the expediency of passing a law referring all divorces to the Courts. Adopted.

Adjourned till Monday evening.

FORTIETH CONGRESS

THIRD SESSION.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Post.]

WASHINGTON, January 30, 1869.

SENATE.

Mr. CRAGIN called up his motion to reconsider the vote refusing the use of the Rotunda of the Capitol for inaugural services, other than official. After discussion the Senate refused to reconsider by a vote of 29 to 21.

Mr. MORRILL, of Maine, moved to postpone the consideration of the special order of the Constitutional amendment, and to take up the pressing appropriation bills—29 yeas, to 23 nays.

Mr. HENDERSON presented a concurrent resolution of the Legislature of Missouri, instructing their Representatives and Senators to vote for the bill to aid the central branch of the Pacific railroad. In presenting them he thought it but right to state that he had voted against the bill before receiving the resolution.

Mr. POMEROY introduced a joint resolution relating to homesteads for soldiers. Referred to the Committee on Public Lands.

Mr. HARLAND offered a resolution, which was agreed to, instructing the Secretary of the Interior to inform the Senate what quantity of public lands had been granted to aid the construction of railroads, wagon roads and canals and the improvement of river harbors throughout the country.

The bill making appropriations for the payment of invalid and other pensions for the year ending June 30th, 1870, was considered and passed with the two amendments reported by the Committee, the first reducing the appropriation for invalid pensions from ten millions, as provided in the original bill, to nine millions, and the second reducing the appropriations for general pensions from thirteen millions, as in the original bill, to ten millions.

The bill making appropriations for the support of the Military Academy, was then passed.

The Naval appropriation bill was then taken up, and all the amendments reported from the Committee, heretofore published, were agreed to, &c.

Mr. GRIMES offered an amendment, which was adopted, repealing the provision of the act of 1867, authorizing the annual selection of ten enlisted apprentices, for appointment to the Naval Academy.

Mr. DRAKE offered two amendments, which were adopted, one raising the salary of the head of the Naval Academy, from $1,250 to $1,600 per annum, and the other appropriating $5,000 to taking an observation of an eclipse of the sun, on the 7th day of August next.

Mr. NYE moved to add an appropriation of $50,000, for the improvement of the harbor of Medway Island, in the Pacific.

Just before the adjournment an amendment was adopted authorizing the Secretary of the Navy to expend any portion of fifty thousand dollars, which is thereby appropriated for the improvement of the harbor of Midway Island in the Pacific.

Mr. CRAGIN moved an amendment continuing the office of Solicitor and Naval Judge Advocate General, and appropriating two thousand dollars for his salary. Rejected. The bill then passed.

Mr. MORTON introduced a bill to enable the people of Montana to form a the Constitution and State government and for the admission of said State into the Union. Referred to the Committee on Territories.

The death of Mr. Finney, late member of the House from Pennsylvania, was announced and the Senate adjourned.

HOUSE.

Mr. SCHENCK, from the Committee on Ways and Means, reported a bill providing that every Deputy Collector or Assistant Assessor of Internal Revenue, who has performed the duties of Collectors or Assessors, on account of suspension or illness of such Collectors or Assessors, shall receive the compensation of Collector or Assessor, except in cases where the Collector or Assesors has already received compensation for the same period, which was passed.

On motion of Mr. BOUTWELL, the Morning Hour was dispensed with for this day, and the Constitutional amendment came up for action. Question was taken on Mr. Burr's motion to lay it on the table, which was rejected—yeas, 41; nays, 131. The Republicans voting aye being Messrs. Auburn, Hawkins, Jenckes and Wilson, of Ohio.

Mr. SHELLABARGER modified the amendment, which he offered yesterday, back to its original form.

Mr. BOUTWELL then moved the previous question, which was seconded. The question was first taken on Mr. Shellabarger's amendment, and it was rejected—yeas, 61; nays, 127.

Mr. BINGHAM'S amendment was also rejected; yeas, 26; nays, 158.

The Democrats all voted for the amendment in the first instance, but subsequently many of them changed their votes to the negative.

The question recurring on the original proposition, the yeas and nays were taken on ordering the joint resolution engrossed and read the third time, and it was so ordered; yeas, 144; nays, 45.

The House then proceeded to vote on the joint resolution, as follows:

Be it resolved, &c., two-thirds of both Houses concurring, That the following article be proposed to the Legislatures of the several States, as an amendment to the Constitution of the United States, which, when ratified by three-fourths of said Legislatures, shall be held as part of the said Constitution, namely:

ARTICLE — SECTION 1. The right of any citizen of the United States to vote shall not be denied or abridged by the United States or any State by reason of race or color, or previous condition of slavery of any citizen or class of citizens of the United States.

SEC. 2. The Congress shall have power to enforce by appropriate legislation the provisions of this article.

The resolution was passed by the necessary two-thirds—yeas 150, nays 42.

The SPEAKER as a member of the House voted in the affirmative.

The SPEAKER presented the resolutions of the Cincinnati Chamber of Commerce against the extension of the fifty per cent. clause in the bankrupt law.

Mr. WILSON, of Ohio, introduced a bill to authorize the construction of a bridge across the Ohio. Referred to the Committee on Roads and Canals.

The House, at half-past two o'clock, went into Committee of the Whole, Mr. Wilson, of Iowa, in the chair, and resumed the consideration of the Indian appropriation bill. After upwards of an hour spent by the Committe on the bill, it was laid aside, and

Mr. WOODWARD proceeded to address the Committee in opposition to Mr. Jenckes' civil service bill.

The Committee rose.

The Senate bill supplementary to an act to confirm titles to lands in Nebraska was passed.

Mr. ROSS introduced a resolution amendatory of the naturalization laws, enabling foreigners to become citizens after one year's residence. Referred to Committee on Revision of Laws.

Adjourned.

ST. LOUIS.

Meeting of Woman's Suffrage Association—Advisory Letters—A New Publishing House—Steamer Fined—Marauding Indians Beaten.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Post.]

ST. LOUIS, January 31.—At a meeting of the Woman's Suffrage Association, yesterday, a statement from the City Assessor was read, to the effect that there are over two thousand tax-paying ladies in this city, representing property assessed at $14,500,000. A letter was read from Rev. Dr. Post, expressing great fears for the success of the efforts now making to obtain the ballot for women, on account of the tendencies which, he says, are manifesting themselves in certain sections of the country, among leaders in the movement, to place the matter in antagonism to Christ and the Christian religion. This charge, implied though it is, rather than distinctly expressed, was refuted by Mrs. Hazard, the presiding officer of the meeting, who said no such effort was being made; that the movement was in conformity with the teachings of Christ, who taught the supremacy of right over might, and advocated the same laws for females as for males, she said they had nothing to do with the individual opinions of those who espoused their cause, and the lessons of the past taught them not to reject the aid of the publicans and sinners, while doctors of law and divines were unable to decide upon the purity of their cause. Christ himself ate with sinners.

Mrs. John S. Phillips made a speech, and gave an account of a recent national Convention at Washington.

The Rev. Dr. Eliat announced his sympathy with the movement, and said the sooner the ballot is given to women the better.

An address from the Hon. J. H. Sturgeon, answering several of the prominent and popular objections to female suffrage, was read and applauded.

The Rev. Dr. Cary, Editor of the *Central Christian Advocate*, stated through a note, that his convictions were already in favor of womans suffrage, and he should advocate the movement, and contribute in every way he could to its success.

The interest of these meetings is increasing, and the audiences are becoming much larger.

The Methodist Book Depository, including the right to the "Christian Advocate," the "Sunday School Star," the monthlies called the "Mason" and the "Medical Reporter" have passed into the hands of a new association called the Southwestern Book and Publishing Company, under the head of Ex-Senator Trusten Polk. The Company have a capital stock of one hundred and fifty thousand dollars and will erect a large building in a central locality and do an extensive publishing business. A full length portrait of Major Thomas, donated by several of his personal friends, was hung in the City Council Chamber last night. A large number of citizens were present, and the occasion was one of much pleasure and good feeling.

The United States District Court yesterday decided that when a steamer changed ownership a new register must be made out, and a new licence taken out. For violation of the law the steamer Big Horn has been fined five hundred dollars each for three trips made since changing ownership.

Governor Haney, of Kansas, yesterday received a dispatch from the Sheriff of Saline county, Kansas, stating that the citizens along the Saline river had a fight with the Pawnee Indians yesterday, on Mulberry creek, fourteen miles from there, in which seven Indians were killed. The Indians were trying to run off stock, and had robbed some houses on the Saline river, which caused the trouble. There were no whites killed. The Indians fired first.

Our Next Governor.

We have repeatedly, within the last two years, intimated our preference over all other candidates for General Cass for the position named. We have done so because he was our personal choice for that length of time, and because we believed he was the preference of the sterling, large hearted Democracy of Armstrong county; and for no other reason than we admired his antecedents, his talents, his industry and his universal fitness for place and things, as well as his political record, which we deem of the highest character. These are a few of the reasons briefly stated, why we are for General Cass for our next Governor.—*Kittanning Sentinel.*

EUROPE.

BY THE ATLANTIC CABLE.

Russia on the Eastern Question.

Sympathy with Papal Nuncio.

Greece and the Paris Conference.

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL.

GREECE RELENTS.

PARIS, January 31.—It is rumored here to day that the Greek Government has yielded and will sign the protocol.

RUSSIA ON THE EASTERN QUESTION.

The Russian Government, through it Minister at Athens, urges Greece to accede to the proposition of the Conference of Paris

SYMPATHY WITH THE PAPAL NUNCIO.

MADRID, January 31.—Monsignor Franche, the Papal Nuncio, is about withdraw from Madrid. All the foreign ministers in this city, with the exception of the Representative from Russia, have protested against the insults offered to the Nuncio.

DECISION RENDERED.

LONDON, January 30.—In the case of Phillps vs. Eyre, late Governor of Jamaica, the Court of Queens Bench decided that the Colonial law is as valid as the Parliamentary law, and gave judgment for the defendant.

GREECE AND THE PEACE CONFERENCE.

PARIS, January 30.—Dispatches from Athens announce the arrival there of Count Walewski. An unfavorable reply to the propositions of the Paris conference is anticipated from the Greek Government. The neutrality of the Great Powers in the difficulty between Turkey and Greece is assured.

MARINE NEWS.

LIVERPOOL, January 30.—The steamships Cuba and Colorado have arrived.

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL.

LONDON, January 30—Evening.—Consols 93¾; American securities quiet. 5-20 bonds 70½. Stocks quiet and steady. Erie 26; Illinois 92½; Atlantic and Great Western 45¾.

FRANKFORT, January 30.—Bonds 79⅝@79½.

LIVERPOOL, January 29.—Cotton buoyant—mid ling uplands 11¾@11½d spot; afloat Orleans 11¾d; sales 2,000 bales. Breadstuffs quiet. California white wheat 11s 6d; red western 9s 10d@9s 11d. Flour 26s@26s 6d. Corn—34s@34s 6d for old, and 33s@33s 3d for new. Pork 97s 6d. Beef 105s. Lard 78s. Cheese 74s. Bacon 59s 6d. Petroleum—refined 10s 11½d. Tallow 46s 6d.

LONDON, January 30—Tallow 47s 3d. Calcutta linseed 69s. Petroleum at Antwerp 68½@69f.

HAVRE, January 30.—Cotton unchanged.

FRANKFORT, January 31.—United States bonds firm at 79¼.

PARIS, January 31.—Bourse strong. Rentes 70 francs 57 centimes.

ANTWERP, January 31—Petroleum closed last night at 58½ for standard white.

HAVRE, January 31—Cotton closed last night active; tres ordinaire, on spot, 134 francs; low middlings, to arrive, 137 francs.

LOUISVILLE.

A Wife Murderer Found Guilty—Body Recovered—Destructive Conflagration—Heavy Losses.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Post.]

LOUISVILLE, January 30.—The trial of Wm. Kriet, for the murder of his wife, Mary, in March last, was concluded this morning. The jury, after an absence of an hour, brought in a verdict of murder in the first degree. Kriet was considerably agitated at the announcement. Sentence will not be passed for several days.

The body of Lewis Johnson, of this city, who was lost on the ill fated steamer United States, has been found a few miles above Madison, Ind.

Three prisoners, confined in the county jail awaiting trial under the civil rights bill, made an unsuccessful attempt to brake jail last night.

A destructive fire occurred at New Albany, Ind., last night, whereby four large brick buildings were destroyed. The following are the losses: S. S. Moon, dry goods, $14,000 to $16,000, insured for $10,000, $5,000 in the North America, of Philadelphia, and $5,000 in the London and Liverpool. The building was owned by W. C. DePouw and valued at $50,000; no insurance. Kindell & Story, dry goods, had thirty thousand dollars worth, part saved in a damaged condition. They had $19,000 in the following companies: Home, of New York, $3,000; New Albany Insurance Company, $2,000, Continental, of New York, $2,500; Underwriters, $2,000; Home, New Haven, $2,000; Ætna, $4,000; North American, of New York, $2,000; Hartford, $2,000. The building was owned by H. B. Webber; was valued at $8,000, and insured in the Continental for $5,500. W. Allison & Co., merchant tailors loss $14,000; insured for $9,000 in the Home, of New York. The North American Fire Company's, of New York, and the Continental building, was owned by W. DePouw, and will prove a partial loss; valued at $3,000, and no insurance. The bank building on the corner of Pearl and Bank streets, was valued at $4,000, and belonged to the Merchants National Bank; no insurance. E. Hart, confectioner, lost heavily and was insured for $4,000 in the Pacific, of San Francisco. Mr. Knepfly, jeweler, lost considerably by removal. The entire loss is summed up at $65,000, and the insurance at $40,000. The buildings were all located in the vicinity of Pearl and Main streets.

Pittsburgh Post.

This Democratic Daily is one of the best in the State. It has been untiring in its vindication of Democrats and Democratic principles and should be encouraged and supported by every Democrat who desires to have a city paper. Although we believe a man should first patronize his county paper on the ground that it is the only way to keep the party intact and well organized, but to those who desire to have more reading and a thorough knowledge of the markets, and consequently wish to subscribe for a city paper, we recommend the POST. It is worth the money.—*Butler, (Pa.) Herald.*

The Arkansas Horror—Execution of the Militia Fiends.

The four colored militiamen, named William Porter, Monroe Allen, Hector Acton and Wm Reese, connected with the force stationed at Marion, Crittenden county, Arkansas, who perpetrated a fiendish and beastly crime upon several women living in the vicinity of the camp, were arraigned before a court martial on the 18th inst., and were convicted of the alleged charges, and shot by order of the court on the following day

The vote of the court in deciding the case of all the parties was unanimous for conviction. Upon the close of the trial the criminals were confined to the guard house and were allowed the company of the colored chaplains connected with the force, who administered religious consolation to their troubled minds till the time arrived for their execution, which was formally announced to the prisoners a half hour previous to their death.

The intervening moments between the announcement and the time they were shot were of dreadful agony and wailing, mingled with cries to the officers to abate their punishment, and prayers to the Giver of their lives for pardon and mercy. Their piteous and loud cries rent the air, and were heard throughout the neighborhood, sending a chill of horror to all. The men and officers of the garrison were, however, unanimous in their condemnation of the outrage, and not a word of remonstrance or an intimation of resistance to the exection of the sentence of the court was heard. On the contrary it was feared by the officers, from the excited feelings of the privates, (particularly of those in the same company of the criminals,) that previous to the promulgation of the order of the court martial they would break through the guard and deal out vengeance themselves to the prisoners who had so cruelly disgraced them.

A few minutes previous to the execution, the prisoners were led out from the barricade a short distance, where their coffins were laid side by side, a few feet apart, and each tied to a stake driven in the ground at the end of the coffins, with their backs to the same. Forty men, all colored, and selected from every company, under command of Lieutenant Gregory, colored, were detailed to shoot the criminals. They were drawn up in two ranks. At the command of the officer the front rank leveled their guns at the men and fired, the fatal shots killing each of them instantly. A squad of men was then detailed to place the bodies in their coffins and bury them. The affair was witnessed by the entire militia force, with the exception of several scouting parties.

The names of the women who were outraged are as follows: Mrs. J. Reeves, Mrs. Jas. Watson, Mrs. Galloway, Mrs. McGee and Miss. Sweptsen. All were married and had families save the latter.—*Memphis Post, 21st.*

A Strange Affair—The Girl Who Has Been in a Trance Twenty Days.

A number of our city physicians went out to Burlington yesterday, to investigate the case of a child, which, for twenty days, has been in a trance. The case is pronounced one of the most remarkable that ever came under the notice of the medical faculty, and there is little wonder that it creates something of a sensation. In the report of the affair published in the *Wisconsin* of yesterday, we had not sufficient details to explain the case thoroughly, but are enabled to do so to-day from the lips of persons who have seen the child.

A little daughter, twelve years of age, named Mina, of Christian Rausch, a German farmer, living about one and a half miles from Burlington, Racine county, in this State, had a severe attack of measles and diptheria. She had nearly recovered from these on the 8th day of January, when she called her father to her bedside and told him she was going to sleep and that she should sleep for a long, long time. She said she would look as though she was dead, but she would not be dead, and she made her father promise that he would not bury her, which promise it may readily be supposed has been faithfully kept. Soon after making the request, the child to all appearances sank quietly and peacefully into her last sleep. By all it was supposed Mina was dead, and the body was enshrouded and placed in a coffin. After the sleep the body showed no signs of death, although the pulse and the heart ceased to perform their pulsations, and no device could show that the respiratory organs were in use. The eyes closed.

In this state Mina has lain now for twenty days without a sign of life and with no sign of death, other than a sinking of the cheeks and eyes, which would be natural with one who had fasted for so long a period.

Three days ago a vein was tapped and blood flowed as naturally as it would in a living person. A blister raised on the flesh precisely as it would on that of one alive. A neighbor of Mr. Rausch told our reporter that he pressed a finger on the hand of the girl. Her flesh was solid, and upon taking away the finger, the spot was white. In a few seconds the color came again, precisely as it would if the flesh of a living person were pressed in the same manner.

Under these circumstances it is reasonable for the parents and friends to believe that the child lies in a trance, and there is little wonder that the case is attracting so much attention among the medical faculty. It will be watched carefully to the end, and with interest. A large number of persons have visited the house of Mr. Rausch, and all express themselves as lost in wonder and amazement at this strikingly strange affair. —*Ev. Wisconsin, Jan. 27.*

An Affecting Scene.

At the theatre in Doual, during the first performance of Offenbach's new operetto, a young actress, who appeared for the first time was hissed. She turned deadly pale, drew a poignard from her bosom and tried to stab herself. Fortunately the other actors succeeded in wresting the weapon from her hands. The performance was interrupted for half an hour, and when the curtain rose again, the manager appeared, and said to the highly excited audience that the young actress would reappear, but he begged them not to insult her; she was highly talented, and that a little encouragement given to her would at once elicit the full splendor of her talents. The gallant Frenchmen burst into deafening applause when the young girl came forward again, and encored the first air which she sang in a tremulous voice. This mark of success visibly animated her courage, and she achieved a great triumph. It was afterward ascertained that she had gone on the stage to support her old mother, and the failure of her debut would have exposed them to extreme poverty. Hence her despair when the hissing burst forth.

—Here is a gentleman's diary of his wife's temper: Monday—a thick fog; no seeing through it. Tuesday—Gloomy and very chilly; unseasonable weather. Wednesday—Frosty, at times sharp. Thursday—Bitter cold in the morning, red sunset, with flying clouds, portending hard weather. Friday—Storm in the morning, with peals of thunder; air clear afterwards. Saturday, (pay day)—Gleams of sunshine, with partial thaw; frost again at night. Sunday—A slight southwester in the morning; clear and pleasant at dinner time; hurricane and earthquake at night.

A Tart Letter from Mrs. Swisshelm.

PITTSBURGH, Jan. 16, 1869.

Editors Missouri Democrat:—

SIRS—Your Washington correspondent has made so unprovoked and malicious an attack upon me that I ask you to correct his misstatements. He charges me with having written "many malignant, vulgar and unprovoked things" against Vinnie Ream, with "personally canvassing against her," "going to Mr. Thaddeus Stevens and among Congressmen, asking them not to give her studio back," repeats a conversation between Mr. Stevens and myself on the absorbing topic of his heroine, states that I, "searching for victims, got afoul of Mrs. Sprague dreadfully, and raised such indignation that even her (my) undaunted metal was abashed," and altogether devotes a third of a column to representing me as a professional slanderer of women in private life.

Now, the facts of the case are, that I never wrote anything about Miss Ream, but one paragraph in a letter describing her the only time I saw her, *i. e.*, in the Senate gallery, putting her $10,000 bill through that body. When she placed herself in the position of a public pensioner she may not plead privacy to shield her designs and character from the scrutiny of the public whose money she pockets; and, for her sake, I regret that the facts I then stated have never been contradicted, and that my predictions have been fully verified. If they had not been before, would be now, in her openly placing herself beyond the pale of woman's sympathy. "I have been young and now I am old, yet have I never seen" a virtuous woman forsaken by her own sex, or her laudable efforts asking in vain for woman's sympathy. As for Thaddeus Stevens, I never spoke to him, never saw him but once, when he was on the floor of the House, and I in the gallery.

I have not been in Washington since October 1, 1866, and the question of returning Miss Ream's studio came up in the summer of 1868; so Miss Vinnie must be reduced to straits for a crown of martyrdom, with which to purchase enough of the public money to carry her to Rome, when she placed me at the head of her list of prosecutors. The statement of your correspondent is a sheer fabrication, so far as it details my personal interference in Miss Ream's affairs.

My statements about Mrs. Sprague were made when her name was in every newspaper, as the head and front of the opposition to impeachment, and when the etiquette of the press made her a legitimate subject of public comment. Up to this time I have not been aware of any attempt to contradict what I then wrote. When any one seriously attempts to deny anything I have published, it is time enough for me to prove it, and I have always held myself ready to do so.

There is no question in which the public are more interested than the character of the woman who controls legislation in Washington, and however unpleasant the task may be there is no truer service to the government than exposing the corrupt influences which deplete our public treasury and vote the money wrung from the sweat of the laborer as testimonials of the admiration of our representatives for the personal charms of any women.

Your correspondent may or may not be in the interest of some lonesome Congressman who wishes to win a smile from Miss Vinnie by voting her another subsidy; but I should like here to record a prophecy that a project is on foot for giving Miss Ream another slice from the public loaf.

JANE G. SWISSHELM.

The Ratio of Representation.

A committee of the House is now at work to revise the census laws of 1860, and prepare for the census of 1870. The ratio of representation can be fixed either before or after the census is taken. It has been done heretofore by fixing in advance the number of Representatives of which the House shall consist, and making the ratio conform to that. By the law of 1850 the number of members was fixed at two hundred and thirty-three, and the ratio at ninety-five thousand. The law of 1860 left the number unaltered, and increased the ratio to a hundred and twenty-eight thousand. The stated number is always, of course, exclusive of such additions as the admission of new States may involve. If every State were fully represented now there would be two hundred and forty three names on the roll of the House—several States having been admitted since the law for the census of 1850 was passed. The question now to be determined is whether the ratio of representation or the number of representatives ought to be increased for the great increase of population which the census of 1870 will show. The public interest would undoubtedly be best subserved by an increase in the number of representatives. The House of Representatives is now numerically too small to be beyond the reason of corrupting influences—as the long list of swindling schemes and lobby jobs so easily got through it every year abundantly testify. The British House of Commons numbers nearly seven hundred members, and was never considered too large to be useful. The Senate of the United States has became so utterly corrupt and venable that the public safety demands all the security it can get from the popular branch of Congress, and the increase of the number of members would be a step, though perhaps a small one, in the right direction.

A Victim of the Coup D'Etat—A Touching Letter From a French Lady in Springfield, Illinois.

In a letter from M. Tenot, in Paris, in December, 1851, it is related apropos of the death of the representative Baudin, that a "young workman who was standing by Baudin with a gun in his hand, fell, shot to death, at the same time. His name has never been discovered."

It seems, however, that the name of this young man has at length been revealed by his sister, who lives in Springfield, Illinois, and who has written the following letter on the subject to the *Revell*, a Parisjournal:

"Sir: You will excuse the liberty I take in writing you when you know my object, am sure. I have just read in an American paper an extract from a letter written M. Tenot; on the death of the representative Baudin, in which he regrets his ignorance of the name of the young man who was killed at M. Baudin's side.

"Alas, this young man was my beloved brotner, Clement Henry, born at Dieuze, and a resident of Paris since 1843, where he followed the trade of a locksmith. He was twenty-three years old when he died, a handsome young man, with fair hair and blue eyes, and as good as he was intelligent. He had been imprisoned in Fort Ivy for two months after the affairs of June, 1848, and when I left Paris in 1849, advising him to be prudent in case of another revolution, he replied: 'My life belongs to the republic; but do not fear, I shall never be a prisoner again. If the republic dies I die with her.'

"My brother died, as he said, like a hero. He received three balls in his breast, besides several bayonets thrusts and suffered terribly. He was buried in the cemetery of Mont Parnasse.

"My parents were nearly crazed with grief; my sister-in-law went a hundred leagues to place a wooden cross above his grave. * * * * *

JOSEPHINE LEVYY."

LOCAL AFFAIRS.

The Dead Body Found at Hite's Station—Coroner's Inquest.

Yesterday Coroner Clawson went to Tarentum, on the West Pennsylvania Railroad, to investigate the mystery connected with the death of the female whose body, as we stated yesterday, was found there on Saturday. On arriving he learned that the inquest had already been held by Justice Evans, of Tarentum, and the body was at the undertaker's at that place, waiting for identification. The body was not found under the snow, as the person who brought the message to the Coroner stated, for there is not any snow to speak of in that locality. It was found on the hillside, in a field. The remains, moreover, instead of being those of a young girl, were those of a woman, apparently about thirty-five years of age. The woman was unknown. She was first seen on the evening of January 8th, when she fell through the trestle work across Deer Creek, a few miles from the city. A man who was passing heard her cries, rescued her from the water, and took her to Hueling's tavern. She was found to have sustained some bruises and cuts about the head. A physician was called in, who dressed her injuries. She remained at the house all night and the next morning went away. She was unmistakably insane, being to all appearance a hopeless maniac. She could not converse in English, German or French, and is supposed to have been an Italian or Bohemian. When she left the house she had on good shoes and stockings. She was seen later in the day near Hite's with old clothes tied on her feet. Nothing further was seen of her until her body was found as stated. Then she was bareheaded and barefooted, and the soles of her feet were full of thorns. The jury returned a verdict of death from exposure. Deceased was about five feet five inches high; had black hair, dark eyes, and was dressed in a dark basque waist, a calico shirt, and thick underskirts. She wore also portions of two shawls, one a delaine with red border and fringe, and the other a red and white plaid. The Coroner has pieces of every article of her clothing. The body, if not identified, will be buried soon.

Shocking Suicide at Sewickly.

About nine o'clock Sunday morning a resident of Sewickly, named Daniel McIlwaine, committed suicide by hanging himself to a rafter in the barn in the rear of his dwelling, on Locust street in that borough. The deceased had been employed as sexton of the Presbyterian Church in that borough. For some ten days previous to this unfortunate affair he had been drinking to excess, and had expressed a determination to drink himself to death, as we learn. On Saturday night he quit drinking, but on arising on Sunday morning he complained of feeling very unwell. Ellis Scott, a young man residing with deceased, volunteered to go to the church and start the fires. When the young man returned, he found the old man sitting at the fire, with his coat and boots off. Shortly afterwards the deceased put on his slippers, and taking a bucket in his hand remarked that he would bring in some water. His absence was somewhat protracted, and Scott started out to look for him. Upon entering the stable, on the rear part of the lot, he discovered the body of the unfortunate man suspended by a rope from a rafter. Life was not extinct, but the young man was so horrified that he lost all presence of mind, and instead of cutting the rope, he started out to call in assistance. When some of the neighbors reached the stable life was extinct. The body was instantly removed, and efforts made toward resuscitation, but they were fruitless. It appeared that the deceased, after attaching the rope about his neck to the rafter, had jumped from a manger. When found his feet were only an inch or two from the ground. Justice Starr, of Sewickley, held an inquest, and a verdict of death by suicide was rendered.

Coroner's Business for January.

Coroner Clawson held inquests on the remains of the following persons during the month of January: Jacob Hilty, an old man killed near Brinton's Station, Pennsylvania Railroad; Thomas McCracken, killed near same place; Frederick Follager, drowned in the Monongahela river near Brown's Landing; Henrietta Morosee, death from heart disease, Fourteenth ward; John Aland, John C. McPherson and Rev. J. G. Archer, killed on the Pan Handle Railroad at Cork's Run by sleeping car falling over an embankment; Mary Burke, a little girl killed by falling over a hill in Monongahela borough; Thos. Connelly, a child three years old, who died of brain fever, in South Pittsburgh; Cristopher Tallant, death from apoplexy, at Turtle Creek; Willie Woodhouse, a lad killed by being run over by car No. 50, Allegheny and Manchester Passenger Railway, in Allegheny, Henrietta Becker, of East Birmingham, death from hemorrhage of the lungs; Mrs. Sarah Kiskadden, of Pittsburgh, death from apoplexy; Amos Sturgeon, brakeman, killed by coal train at Homewood Station, Pennsylvania Railroad; David D. Jones, a lad killed by the accidental discharge of a gun; David Steele, drowned in the Monongahela river; total, sixteen.

DESTRUCTIVE FIRE AT SOHO.

Eleven Dwellings Burned—Their Occupants Barely Escape With Their Lives.

Last evening, about half past six o'clock, an alarm of fire was struck from box fifty-three, and soon after another from box 76, occasioned by the discovery of flames issuing from the pipe works of Messrs. Evans, Clow, Dalzell & Co., located on the old Second street road, a short distance from the Soho bridge. A portion of the Fire Department hastened to the scene of action, but were compelled to draw their supply of water from the river. The pipe works was a frame structure, and was burned to the ground in a short space of time. The efforts of the firemen were mainly directed to quell the flames which had communicated to the adjoining dwellings, in which the mechanics employed in the works, with their families resided. In several instances, the occupants had barely time to escape with their lives, and were forced to abandon their furniture to the ravages of the devouring element. Eleven frame dwellings were consumed, and the inmates thrown on the charity of their neighbors, who furnished them cheerfully with temporary quarters. We failed to ascertain the insurance, if any. The origin of the fire is unknown.

Spit, Spit Hawk, Hawk.

Why don't you use WOLCOTT'S Annihilator—pint bottles $1 and get rid of Catarrh? 'Tis sold by all Druggists.

Ladies

Dressing the hair elaborately for the evening, will find that Burnett's Cocoaine will keep it in shape for hours.

For Good Drugs,

Go to Rankin, 44 St. Clair street, Pittsburgh.

For Good Drugs,

Go to Rankin, 44 St. Clair street, Pittsburgh.

Controller Steel's Report.

We have received a copy of the report made to the City Councils by Mr. Thomas Steel, City Controller, for the year ending January 30, 1869, from which we make the following extract:

The amount in Treasury February 1, 1868, was $230,300,70. The whole amount of revenue received to date of the report was, $669,601 61, and the total receipts. $919,-601 61, embracing the Water Extension Loan. The revenue exceeds the estimates by $41,311 61. The disbursements amount to $870,882 15, showing a balance of $279,-020 31.

The revenue returned from the Markets amount' to $14,393 45, which is short of the estimate $673 48. The Superintendent of Markets in making his report, calls attention to the necessity of another Market House, in some suitable place, for the accommodation of the producer, as well as the consumer, and gives the following reasons: "Producers are turned away for want of room. Another Market House, farther out in the City, would certainly be of great benefit to all. The butchers that now occupy shops would go to it, and the farmer that, under existing circumstances, is compelled to peddle his produce through the streets, would go to it. They will be accommodated—so will the citizens. Your meat and vegitables will be cheaper, and the City will increase in revenue. The amount of fresh meat alone, sold in this market in one year, is about ten million pounds. From this the City derives a benefit of about twelve thousand dollars."

A revenue of $20,369.34 has been returned by the Monongahela Wharfmaster, who reports $1,175 90 uncollected wharfage. This return exceeds the estimate $273 35. The Allegheny wharfage netted to the City Treasury $2,550.03, being $1,449 94 short of the estimate. Mr. Steel hits the City Gauger rather severely in stating that the latter's returns fall short of the estimate, $3,284.67, and that he (the Gauger,) "only pays the pitiful sum of $1,715.33—considering that over one million barrels of oil are brought to the city annually, there appears to be a leakage somewhere so far as revenue to the city is concerned." The office of Salt Inspector, although estimated, does not appear as yielding anything, and Mr. Steel expresses the opinion that it would be as well to abolish it altogether and prevent its appearing hereafter.

Although the Bark Measurer pays nothing in, the Controllor states that the latter admits the collection of between two and three hundred dollars, out of which the city is entitled to, say $50 or $60. This he declines to pay over, from the fact that the amount he made did not justify him in measuring. The office should be abolished.

"Your attention is called to such small abuses, so that they may be corrected, and people not to be taxed through the agency of the city for the benefit of private individuals."

Bonds amounting to $47,500 have been paid off from the Municipal Sinking Fund during the year, leaving outstanding, $699,-300, thirty thousand dollars of which were compromised during the year.

Amount now in the Commissioner's Sinking Fund, $142,040, consisting of 118 five per cent. bonds of $1,000 each, and cash, $40.

The Hallman bequest amounts to $12,000, the interest of which is to be applied, in the winter of each year, for the relief of the poor and destitute.

The following are the payments thus far made by the Commission for the erection of a City Hall:

Payments on ground		$ 75,000 00
"	excavation	2,362 80
"	constructing foundat'n	22,982 00
"	publishing in papers	428 97
"	sundry items	279 68
"	architect	1,000 00
Total		$102,053 15

The total revenue from water rents foots up $141,938 42, with a credit balance of $4,273 94, discounts for prompt payments.

Kerosene Accident.

A serious explosion from the use of petroleum oil, occurred at Port Perry, last Monday, in the dwelling of Mr. J. B. Rosson. Mr. R., after rising, undertook to re-kindle the fire, which had been slacked the previous night, but was apparently extinct. In order to make it burn up more rapidly, he took a large can, containing nearly two gallons of oil, and poured a quantity of the fluid over the coals in the grate. He then went up stairs for a match, and on returning concluded to add a little more oil to the quantity already applied before lighting the match. Just while he was pouring the oil out of the can, some of it fell upon a live coal and ignited. The flame communicated to the oil in the can, and an instant explosion ensued. Mr. R was hurled with great violence to the opposite side of the room, and fell upon a table. His clothing had also taken fire, and before he could succeed in extinguishing the flames he was shockingly burned about the breast, hands, face and head. In the meantime the burning fluid, which had been scattered in every direction around the room, by the force of the explosion, set the room on fire. Before attempting to save the building Mr. R. rushed up stairs to secure his wife and children. His wife had been aroused by the noise of the explosion, but the children were still asleep, and were carried out of the house by Mr. R., notwithstanding he was so severely burned. By this time some neighbors, whom the report of the explosion had aroused, had reached the house, and Mr. R., with their assistance, succeeded in extinguishing the fire before any material damage had been done. Mr. R. was then removed to the house of Mr. West, immediately adjoining, where he received prompt attention, Dr. Maginnis having been called in. His injuries, although very severe, are not considered dangerous. The force of the explosion was terrific. The sides of the room were forced out about two inches all around, the windows were shattered, and a door to the stairway leading to the second floor, was torn from its hinges and jammed up the steps. This is but another item in the list of accidents, that have resulted from the use of petroleum in kindling fires, and is still another warning to abstain from such dangerous practices. Yet it is more than probable that the above will be unheeded, as so many similar ones have proved abortive in making other than momentary impressions.

Notice to the Public.

Notwithstanding the loss and inconvenience I have sustained by the fire of the 3d inst, I wish to notify my patrons that I shall be prepared to do their work as usual, having rented a suitable place for manufacturing, until I can rebuild my place, which will be inside of sixty days. To those of my customers having work in the process of making or repairing, I ask their indulgence for a few days, when I shall be ready to accommodate them as usual.

To the Fire Department I return my sincere thanks for the promptness and energy displayed in saving what they did from destruction; also, to my friends who took an active part in rescuing my property from the devouring element during my absence. All work left at my store will be promptly attended to as usual at 136 Wood street.

JAMES BOWN.

No Hospitals, in Europe or America,

Have as many patients as Dr. WOLCOTT, 170 Chatham Square, N. Y., where all can test, free of cost, WOLCOTT'S ANNIHILATOR, for Catarrh, or WOLCOTT'S PAIN PAINT for the immediate removal of all pain, and certain cure of diseases. Buy none unless in white wrappers.

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL.

Quoted daily by PH. R. MERTZ, Banker cor Wood Street and Fifth Avenue.

Gold	135⅝
Silver	131
1881 Bonds	112¼
5-20s, 1862	113¼
5-20s, 1864	108⅝
5-20s, '65	110⅝
5-20s, no	108½
5-20s, '67	108⅜
5-20's, '68	108⅞
10-40's	108½

BY TELEGRAPH FROM NEW YORK.

Gold	1 35¼
1881 Bonds	1 12
6-20s, '62	1 13
6-20s, '64	1 09⅝
5-20s, '65	1 10⅛
5-20s, new	1 08⅝
5-20s, '67	1 08½
5-20s, '68	1 08¾
10-40s	1 08¼

STOCKS.

Adams Express	48
Merchants' Union Express	1 19½
Pacific Mail	1 17½
W. U. Telegraph	38⅝
New York Central	1 04½
Erie	
Reading	98⅝
P. Ft. W. & Chicago	1 21¼
Ohio and Mississippi	38½
Old Southern	94⅝
Cleveland & Pitts	94
Rock Island	1 21
Chicago & N. W.	83⅝
Ditto Preferred	92⅛

The following are the closing quotations of Government Securities in New York, corrected by JAMES T. BRADY & Co., corner Fourth and Wood streets:

Gold	136⅛
U. S. 6s, 1881	112¼
do 5-20s, 1862	113¼
do do 1864	109⅝
do do 1865	110¾
10-40's	108¼
5-20's, Jan. and July, 1865	108⅝
do do do 1867	108¾
do do do 1868	108⅝
July 7-30's par less	¼
Due Coupons	119
Union Pacific Railroad	Par
Central Pacific Railroad	103
Cv. Pacifics	101¼

PITTSBURGH PRODUCE MARKET

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH POST, Thursday, February 4, 1869.

BUSINESS—There was not much animation in our general market. Flour continues in good demand at previous quotations. Grain rules dull and unchanged. For all kinds of hay products there is a fair demand, and the market considerably excited. We quote from store as follows:

APPLES—There is a fair stock on the market, but holders are firm at $4 75 for fair and $5 00 ₱ bbl for choice. Some extra apples sell in a retail way at $5 25@6 00 ₱ bbl.

BUTTER—Sales of extra roll at $38@40c ₱ lb. We quote choice at 35@38c ₱ lb.

BEANS—Market dull at $3 50 for choice small white. Some holders are asking $3 75 for a superior article.

EGGS—The receipts have been good and prices drooping. Sales of choice fresh were made at 25@26c ₱ doz.

LARD OIL—Market firm at $1 70@1 75 for No 1, and $1 40@1 45 ₱ gallon for No 2.

BACON, LARD, ETC—The demand is firm, and we quote shoulders at 16½@15½c; rib sides 17½c; clear sides 18¼c; sugar-cured hams 20½@21c; Lard, in tierces, 21c, and in buckets 22c ₱ lb. Mess pork, $32 75@33 00 ₱ bbl.

CRANBERRIES—We quote at $18@22 ₱ bbl, as to quality and condition; we quote by the box at $6.

CHEESE—Choice cheese are very scarce and prices advancing on all grades. We quote Western Reserve at 18@18½c; Hamburg 19@19¼c; Ohio Goshen 21½@22c, and New York Goshen 22½@23c per lb.

DRIED FRUITS—Market firm. We quote peaches, halves and quarters mixed, at 15@17c; choice halves 18c, and apples of a prime quality 10@11c per lb.

HAY—On the wharf baled hay sold at $20@25 per ton. There are considerable receipts per country wagons, but sales are readily effected at $28 to $34 per ton, according to quality.

FEATHERS—Prime geese feathers we quote at 85c to the trade, and in a retail way at 90c to 95c per lb.

GAME—We quote squirrels at 15c each; rabbits at 25c each; patridges $2 to $2 50 per doz; venison saddles 20c to 25c, and by the carcass 10 cents.

POULTRY—Dressed chickens sell at 12 to 15c per lb, and live at 10c to 08c per pair, by the coop, as to size. We quote dressed turkeys at 16c to 17c per lb, and geese at 10c per lb.

GROCERIES—Trade still continues dull. There is a good stock of New Orleans sugar and molasses on hand and considerable on the way. Mackerel have again advanced, and are held very firm in the East, with a light stock. The following are the current quotations for choice articles:

COFFEE—Old Government Java, in mats, 35 to 37c; Laguyara, 27@28c; Rio, fancy, 26½@27c; choice, 25½@26c; prime, 24½@25c; fair, 23½c; good, 21@23c.

TEAS—Young Hyson, common to finest, 98c@$1 90; Imperial and Gunpowder do., $1 25@2 00; Japan, $1@1 32; Oolong, 80c@$1 70.

SYRUP—Drips, $1@1 10; Lovering's, $1; fair to good, 75@90c.

MOLASSES—Porto Rico, 60@75c; English Islands, 70@75c; New Orleans, 84@85c.

MOLASSES—Porto Rico, 13½@14c; Cuba, 12½@13½c; Sugar House, 10½c; Crushed, Granulated and Powdered, 16¾c; A Coffee, 15¾c; B Coffee, 15½c; extra C, 15¼c; C, 15c; Yellow Coffee, 14¼c; Demarara, 16c; Clarified, 13¼@14c; New Orleans, good, 13½c; prime, 14¼c; choice, 14¾c.

RICE—Carolina, 10½@11c; Rangoon, 8½c.

VINEGAR—We quote white wine vinegar, in original packages, at 75c; cider vinegar, 25@30c ₱ gallon.

FISH—No. 1 Bay mackerel $30; No. 1 shore mackerel $25 50; No. 2 shore mackerel $20; No. 3 large $16 50; No. 3 large, half bbls, $8 50; No. 3 medium $15 12. Codfish, good to extra, are quoted at 7½@8c ₱ lb. White fish $8 75; Lake herring $4 50.

SODA—English bi carb 7½c; American 7¾c; sal 4c.

SPICES—Pepper 38c; cloves 50c; nutmegs $1 50; cassia 85c; ginger 35c; allspice 30c.

SOAP—McKeon, Van Haagen & Co.'s chemical olive 10c; Babbitt's 13c; Oakley's 11½c; Wilson & Gorman's rosin 5@7c; Wilson & Gorman's Excelsior 9c; Wilson & Gorman's Woman's Friend 10c; Reed & Johnson's No. 2 family 8c; Reed & Johnson's best family 10c; Colgate's assorted toilet ¼ and ⅛ $5 85 ₱ box; Colgate's palm, ¼ and ⅛s, $6 50 ₱ box; assorted toilet 22c ₱ lb.

LYE—Penna. Salt Co.'s Lye and Potash, $8 25.

CANDLES—Procter & Gamble's star candles, 20c for full weight, mould candles, per pound, 16c.

INDIGO—Madras, 90c@$1 50; Manila, 95c@$1 45.

BAR LARD—From store, 12½c.

DROP SHOT—Per bag, $8 25.

STARCH—Madison, 8c; Magnolia starch, 12c; Silver Gloss, 12½c; Corn Starch, 13½c; Satin Gloss, 12½c.

TAR—North Carolina, $4 75@5 25.

BROOMS—$3 25@6 00 per dozen.

SEEDS—We quote flaxseed at $2 40@2 45; clover seed at $9 50@10 50, and timothy seed at $3 50@3 75 per bush, as to quality.

TURKEY PRUNES—There is a good demand at 15c per pound.

DRESSED HOGS—Firm. Sales were made at $13@14 per hundred as to quality and size. The receipts are quite light.

POTATOES—Market dull, with a good supply on the market, and we quote peachblows from store at 80@85c per bush. Jersey sweets are sold at $7@7 50 per bbl.

HOMINY—Dull at $6 25@6 50 per bbl.

ONIONS—Prices as to quality range from store at $1 50@2 25 per bush, and at $5@6 per bbl.

FLOUR—There seems to be a better feeling in the market, but prices are unchanged. Sales are making from store at the following: Choice spring, $7 75@8 00; good spring, $7 00@7 50; winter, in bbls, $8 50@8 75, and, in sacks; $8 25@8 50, and fancy St. Louis in a retail way at $12@12 50. The various city mills are running to their full capacity. The Pearl Mills quote their best brands of flour, made from the best wheat, as follows: Extra family flour, in bbls, $9 30, and, in sacks, $9 ₱ bbl; XX family, in bbls, $10 and, in sacks, $9 70 ₱ bbl; spring wheat flour, in bbls, $7 80, and, in sacks, $7 50 ₱ bbl. The City Mills quote prices as follows: Extra family, (winter), in bbls, $9 30, and, in sacks, $9 ₱ bbl; XX family, in bbls, $9 80, and, in sacks, $9 50 ₱ bbl, and spring, $8 in bbls, and $7 70, in sacks, ₱ bbl. Rye flour sells at $7 50@7 75 ₱ bbl.

BUCKWHEAT FLOUR—Market dull at $3 75 ₱ hundred.

CORN MEAL—Prices range from $1 00@1 15 ₱ bush as to quality.

GRAIN—The market continues dull and unchanged. Red winter wheat is nominally $1 75@1 85 ₱ bush, as to quality. Corn is in fair supply, and we quote new, platform, at 77c; in bulk at 76c, and from store at 80@83c ₱ bush. No old corn in market. Oats have advanced to 65@65c ₱ bush. Rye is nominal at $1 45, some holders are asking as high as $1 50 ₱ bush. Prime barley is nominally $1 85@1 90 ₱ bush, with but little offering and only a light demand.

WHISKY—There is a continued good demand for whisky. Highwines are scarce and firm at $1 00@1 05 as to quantity. Rectified, we quote at $1 05 ₱ gal; half rye and half corn $1 75; old Monongahela two years old $2 25, and old Monongahela three years old $2 50 ₱ gal. Very old whiskies are scarce, and sell at high and nominal prices, varying from $5 00@8 00 ₱ gal.

PENNSYLVANIA LIVE STOCK MARKET.

Central East Liberty Yards.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH POST, THURSDAY, February 4, 1869.

CATTLE—The market during the week was steady with a fair demand for the various descriptions. The receipts being limited tended materally to strengthened the confidence of holders. A number of Eastern dealers were on hand making liberal purchases where the quality and prices meet their views. The pens were pretty well cleared on more than one occasion. One day's operations amounted to 215 head, and another to 187 head. The week's sales were 414 head. The eastern prices were: $5 50@7 75 ₱ cwt. The largest portion of the sales, however, ranged from $6 25@7 50 ₱ cwt.

The operations for the past four weeks were as follows:

January 14	811	$4 50@8 00
January 21	960	4 50@8 00
January 28	581	4 50@7 62
February 4	676	5 00@7 75

The market at the close was dull with the advantage on the side of buyers.

HOGS—The receipts of hogs are steadily falling off, the packing season in many parts of the country being over. The supply was barely sufficient to meet the demand. The reported sales show a material falling off, more for the want of stock than anything else. The advance we noticed in our last was maintained. The extreme prices were $10 50@12 50 ₱ cwt. The largest portion of the offerings being of a choice quality were readily disposed of at good prices.

The sales and prices for the past four weeks were:

January 14	15,178	$8 50@11 50
January 21	7,190	9 25@12 25
January 28	6,709	9 00@11 90
February 4	6,583	10 50@12 50

The market at the close was firm, with a demand in advance of the supply.

SHEEP—The market ruled firm, with a good demand, the sales being large, at a further advance in prices; buyers for good fat mutton, were plenty; the pens on Saturday forenoon were bare, all having been disposed of. The current rates were, best quality, $5 75@6 00; common to fair, $4 20@4 50 ₱ cwt.

The sales and prices for the past four weeks, as follows:

January 14	12,027	$5 00@6 00
January 21	10,851	5 00@5 50
January 28	9,913	4 00@5 50
February 4	7,500	4 20@5 00

The market closed dull at a decline of fifty cents ₱ hundred, from last week's prices. A number of lots were left over.

LIEGHENY LIVESTOCK MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH POST, Tuesday, February 2, 1869.

CATTLE—The supply of cattle was again limited; the entire offerings did not exceed 625 head. This fact alone strengthened the market very materially, placing the advantages on the side of holders, who made the proper use of the same. The advance over last week's prices was fully 50c per head above those of last week. Eastern buyers were not on hand. All the cattle, as sold, were readily taken by the retail trade at the following prices: prime to extra fat steers, $7 50@8 50 per cwt; for medium butchers stock, $4 50@6 50 per cwt. The market closed firm, with the pens all bare.

SHEEP—The market opened with a good supply, at least 7,500 head being in the pens. The principal portion was readily disposed of, including several lots taken for shipment east, at good prices. Prime to extra fat mutton sold readily at $5@6 per cwt; common to medium $3 50@4 50 per cwt; scalawags at $1 50@2 50 per head. At the close but few were left over. They will probably be sent to the Central Yards.

HOGS—The market was firm. Prices since our last have advanced. The sales made were mail and in a retail way, at prices ranging from $11 to $14 50 per cwt; but these were certainly pretty steep figures.

PETROLEUM OIL.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH POST, Thursday, February 4, 1869.

BUSINESS—Continues inactive, although the market is not strong for either crude or refined. The sales for some days have been limited, buyers and sellers being apart in their views. European despatches quote refined at Antwerp at 58½@59 francs.

CRUDE OIL—We are reported the following: 500 barrels, 40@45 gravity, spot, at 17¾c; 500 barrels, in ten days, at 17½c. The current asking rates were: Sellers' option, next six months, 17¾c; all the year, 18½c; buyers' option, all year, 20c.

REFINED OIL—The demand was light. The asking rates were 36c, although certain holders are not anxious to sell at that figure; sellers' option, to July 1st, 36½@36¾c; February and March, 36½c; March to June, 36½@36¾; March to December, 37c.

The principal excitement among oil men was the Moorhead oil tax bill, which don't seem to be very favorably received, judging from the remarks made at the oil meeting.

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

New York Markets.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Post.]

FEBRUARY 3.—Cotton active and firmer at 29¾@30c for middling uplands; closing rather quiet. Flour dull and lower at $5 65@6 15 for superfine State and Western; $6 70@7 10 for extra State; $6 55@7 40 for extra Western; $7 50@8 90 for white wheat extra; $6 65@8 75 for round hoop Ohio; $7 50@8 60 for extra St. Louis; $9 00@12 00 for good to choice do; California nominal. Rye flour quiet at $2 75@3 75. Corn meal quiet. Whisky lower; 94c for Western free. Wheat dull and nominally in buyers' favor. No. 2 spring in store at $1 57. Rye rather more steady at $1 50@1 52½ for Western. Barley moderately active at $2 17 for German, to arrive. Barley malt in fair request at $2 05@2 10. Corn dull and rather easier at $2 05@2 10. Corn dull and rather easier at $1 09 way at $12@12 50. The various city mills are for new mixed Western; 92½@93c for Western yellow; 92@93c for Jersey yellow; 92c for kiln dried Western; 96c for prime white Southern, and $1 02 for old mixed western in store. Oats a shade firmer and quiet. Sales of 200,000 bush at 74c for western in store, and 75½@76c do afloat. Wool quiet and unchanged. Sales of 18,000 lbs at 40@61c for domestic fleece; 48@49c for scoured; 42@46c for pulled. Leather—hemlock sole, prime, 28½@30c for South American light and middle weight. Coal—domestic, quiet, at $6 50@8 60 by cargo; foreign was selling at $10 00 for New Castle Gas; and $16 00 for Liverpool house Cannel. Rice dull at 9¼@10c for Carolina. Coffee dull. Sugar quiet. Sales of 100 hhds Cuba, at 11⅝c. Molasses quiet. Sales of 100 hhds of Muscovado at 50c. Petroleum quiet at 22@22½c for crude, and 37c for refined bonded. Hops dull at 8@16c for American. Linseed oil firm at $1 03@1 05 in casks and bbls. Sp. turpentine quiet at 57@58½c. Alcohol $2 00. Sheeting copper steady at 32c. Ingot copper firmer, with a better demand at 30¾@30½c for Lake Superior, and 26½c for Portage Lake and Baltimore. Pig iron quiet at $40@42 for Scotch; $40 for American. Bar drooping at $90@92 50 for refined English and American. Steel quiet at 10½@11½c for Russia. Nails steady at 5@5½c for cut; 6¾c for clinch; 27@30c for horse shoe. Pork firmer and in moderate demand; sales at $32 25@32 50 for new mess; $31 50 for old do; $26@27 50 for prime; $29@30 00 for prime mess also sales of new mess, seller, February, March, April and May, seller six months, $31@32 75. Beef steady at $9@16 50 for new plain mess; $14@19 50 for new extra mess; tierce beef steady at $27@32 for prime mess; $37@37 for India mess. Beef hams quiet at $30@35. Cut meats firm at 14@14¾c for shoulders; 17½@18¼c for hams. Dressed hogs firmer at $14 50@15 00 for western. $14@14 50 for city; middles firm and quiet at 17¼c for long clear. Lard firm at 20@21½c for steam; 21@21¼c for kettle rendered; sales of steam: seller, February to July first, at 21c. Butter dull at 25@35c for Ohio. Cheese firm at 16@21c. Freights to Liverpool quiet, without decided change.

LATEST.—Flour closed slightly in buyers favor. Wheat dull and nominally lower. Rye steady at $1 15 for western. Oats quiet at 84c for western in store. Corn dull at 90@91½c for new mixed western; $1 51½@1 52 for old do, in store. Pork firm at $32 50 for new mess, cash and future delivery. Beef quiet and unchanged. Cut meats quiet and steady. Bacon firm and in moderate demand. Lard quiet at 20¾@21c for fair to prime steam. Eggs steady at 24@26c.

DRY GOODS.

The dry goods market is lacking in activity, although there is an improved inquiry, but prices are quiet and irregular. Most classes of cloth goods are firm, but for spool cotton there is a panic in the market. Green & Daniels reduced the price of their spool cotton to-day to 40c, and the other makes will be reduced, no doubt, to-morrow. Foreign six cord is selling at 90c, but will probably go to 85c soon. Alpaca and worsted braids will advance before the week is out 10c. Prints are a little irregular; old styles 12½@13c, and select fresh styles at 13½@14½c. Heavy brown sheetings rule steady at 16½@17c for Tremonts; 12½@13c for Suffolk, and 13@13½c for Atlantic. Shirtings command 14½c, and Lancaster ginghams 17c. Whittendon cotton 27½c.

Chicago Market.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Post.]

FEBRUARY 3.—Exchange firm; 1-10 discount, buying, and 1-10 premium, selling. Flour unchanged; $5 40@6 00 for spring extras. Wheat quiet and firmer; sales of No. 1, at $1 20@1 23; No. 2, $1 15½@1 15¾; closing with sellers at $1 15½; sales since 'Change, at $1 15¼@1 15½. Corn fairly active; sales of new, at 58¾@58¾c; no grade, 52¼@53c; closing steady, at 58¾@58¾c for new; nothing doing since 'Change. Oats dull, firmer and ½c higher; sales of No. 2, at 49¾@50¼, and rejected, at 46¾@47c; closing at 49¾@50c for No. 2; sales of No. 2 at 51c, seller last half of February, and 50¼@51¼c seller March. Rye steady; $1 16@1 17 for No. 1, and $1 10 for No. 2. Barley held firm; small sales of No. 2, at $1 75@1 78; closing with buyers at inside. Highwines dull and nominal, at 90@90½c. Mess pork active and $1 higher; sales at $32@32 25 for present, and $32 25@33 00 for future delivery; closing at $32, cash. Lard firm and active, and ½c higher; closing at 20¼c. Dry salted shoulders, 13¾c; sweet pickled hams 16¾@17c; short rib middles 16¼@16½c; short clear do 17½c; Cumberland middles 14¼c; loose rough sides 18½c for packed. Grease—White, in store, 17¾c. Dressed hogs firm and 50c higher; sales at $13 25, 14 50@14 75 for heavy frozen lots. Live firm, active and 10@20c higher; sales at $10 20@10 85 for common to fair, and $11 00@11 60 for good to choice. Beef cattle moderately active, and 25@35c lower; sales at $4 20@5 35 for cows; $5 70@6 25 for light, and $7 00@8 00 for good to choice shipping steers.

St. Louis Market.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Post.]

FEBRUARY 3.—Tobacco nominally unchanged. Cotton—very little doing; low middling 27c. Hemp—nothing doing. Flour quiet with only a local demand. Superfine $5 20@5 00; X $6 00@6 50; XX $6 75@7 00; XXX to fancy $8 00@11 50. Wheat firm but quiet, at $1 50@1 75 for prime to strictly prime; $1 90 for choice. Corn Lighter at 71@72c. Oats—stock light and advanced to 63@65c. Barley very firm; choice and fancy Illinois $2 20@2 25; fancy Minnesota $2 30. Rye unchanged at $1 25@1 26. Whisky quiet at 92½@94c. Pork excited and advanced to $32 00@32 25; the latter to arrive. Bulk meats—sales mainly of lots up river at 13½c for loose shoulders, buyer month; 16c for loose rib, and 16¼c for clear sides packed. Shoulders and clear sides on spot sold at 13½@17c. Bacon firm but quiet at 17¾c for clear rib, and 18c for clear sides; shoulders were worth 14¼c. Lard firm and better at 21¼c for keg on spot. Sales at Keokuk, buyer, month, at 20½c for tierce, and buyer, March, at 21c. Hogs firm at $10 80@11 40 for light. Cattle unchanged at 3¾@7¾c. Sheep range at $6 00@7 00 per head for choice.

Toledo Market.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Post.]

FEBRUARY 3.—Flour steady. Wheat quiet and little doing. Amber a shade better at $1 66@1 68, buyer, February; white Michigan 2c lower, and small sales at $1 66. No 2 spring offered at $1 25 without buyers. Corn quiet and steady; new at 64¼c, spot, and rejected at 63¼c. Oats better; No 1, 59c; No 2, 56. Rye firm; No 1 held at $1 30, with $1 29 bid; Michigan $1 28; No 2, $1 25. Barley—No 1 State, $1 80@1 85; Canada, $2 01. Dressed hogs a shade better, and firm at range of 13¾@14, the latter for extra heavy. Cloverseed advanced 10c; sales at $9 25.

Milwaukee Market.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Post.]

FEBRUARY 3.—Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat unsettled at $1 20½ for No. 1, and $1 14½ for No. 2. Oats scarce at 50@52c for No. 2. Corn higher at 59½c for new. Rye steady at $1 12 for No. 1. Barley nominal. Provisions quiet but firm. City mess pork, $31 50@32 00. Hams, 17@17½c for prime city. Lard, 21c.

Do Not Trifle With Danger.

A single spark may kindle a flame that will consume a city, and small ailments neglected, may end in fatal disorders. Bearing this fact in mind, let the first symptoms of debility or nervous prostration be met promptly with invigorating treatment. Foremost among the vegetable tonics of the age stands HOSTETTER'S STOMACH BITTERS, and whenever the vital powers seem to languish, or there is any reason to suspect that the animal functions essential to the sustenation and purification of the body are imperfectly performed, this invaluable invigorant and antiseptic should at once be resorted to. Indigestion always produces weakness. Sometimes it happens,—and this is more frequently the case in Winter than at any other season,—that the appetite demands more food than the stomach can digest; though not more, perhaps, than is required to keep up the full strength of the frame. The object, under such circumstances, is to increase the digestive capacity of the assimilating organ, so as to make it equal to the duty imposed upon it by the appetite, and capable of supplying the building material of the system as fast as it is required. This object is fully accomplished by the use of the Bitters. They tone and gently stimulate the cellular membrane which secretes the gastric juice, and the result is that the solvent is mingled with the food in sufficient quantity to convert all its nourishing particles into pure and wholesome element. If, on the other hand, there is a deficiency of appetite, without any corresponding deficiency of digestive power, the effect of the tonic is to stimulate a desire for food. In nineteen cases out of twenty headache, nausea, nervousness, fainting fits, spasms, and, indeed, most of the casual aches and pains to which humanity is subject, proceed primarily from indigestion complicated with biliousness; and for both these complaints HOSTETTER'S STOMACH BITTERS are recommended as a speedy and certain remedy.

HOSTETTERS' BITTERS

Sold in Pittsburgh, at the lowest rates, wholesale and retail, at

JOS. FLEMING'S

DRUG STORE, No. 84 Market Street

MARRIED.

LEE—GIBSON—On Tuesday evening, February 2d, at the residence of the bride's father, by the Rev. J. W. Baker, FRANK W. LEE and SADIE A. GIBSON, both of Allegheny City.

HOMNELL—COPLIN—On Sunday, January 31st, 1869, by the Rev. M. L. Weekly, Mr. J. G. HOMNELL, of Pittsburgh, and Miss LAURA JANE COPLIN, of Alexandria, Huntingdon county, Pa.

JENKINS—ELLIOTTE—At Emanuel Church, Baltimore, January 27th, by the Rev. A. M. Randolph, T. C. JENKINS and Miss E. K. ELLIOTTE, both of this city.

DIED.

SCHAFFER—On Monday morning, February 1st, at 7 o'clock, MARY A. SCHAFFER.

COOPER—At Tarentum, Pa., on Friday, 29th inst., Rev. WILLIAM COOPER, of the Pittsburgh Conference.

CAPPER—On Saturday, January 30th, 1869 ALFRED CAPPER, aged 32 years.

LOUGHRIDGE—On Sabbath, January 31st